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VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 930.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

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EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the BRITISH ORGANISATION of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE will be held in DUBLIN, Sept. 22—25, 1863.

The Right Hon. the Earl of RODEN will Preside.

Programme of Arrangements, with Names of Speakers, Subjects of Addresses, &c., may be had on application at the Alliance Offices, London.

The Committee, in inviting Members of the Alliance and the Friends of Christian Union to attend the approaching Conference, would express their deep conviction that passing events at home and abroad require that such opportunities as these Annual Conferences supply for mutual acquaintance and Christian communion should be largely attended, that by united prayer and Christian counsel brotherly love may be promoted, and aid and encouragement given to prosecute our common aim—the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Several Christian brethren from foreign countries are expected to take part in the Conference.

Hospitality is kindly offered by the Friends of the Alliance in Dublin, and an early intimation is requested from those who intend to be present at the Conference, addressed to George Foley, Esq., 99, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, or to either of the Secretaries, London.

JAMES DAVIS, Secretary.
HERMANN SCHMETTAU, Foreign Secretary.
Alliance House,
7, Adam-street, Strand, London.

TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—
A MEMBER of your BOARD of DIRECTION having, unexpectedly, RESIGNED his SEAT, you will be called upon in February next to ELECT his SUCCESSOR in office.

Conscious of the high qualifications and eminent abilities of your present Directors, I seek not to displace any of them, but simply to fill a vacant seat at their Board.

I have long watched with satisfaction the marvellous growth of our Society, which, starting in 1847, is now possessed of an Annual Income of upwards of 70,000l., with an Accumulated Fund of 228,810l., and a constituency of upwards of 8,000 members.

Firmly convinced of the soundness of the principle of mutual assurance upon which it is based, I have to the best of my ability promoted its interests and recommended it to those with whom I have been brought in contact. The continued development of the resources of the Society, of course, very much depends on the energy and cordial co-operation of its Directorate, and I hope I may claim, on the testimony of those who know me best, a character for zeal and an aptitude for business, which shall be unreservedly placed at the service of your admirable Institution, should it be your good pleasure to elect me to the office and position of influence which I now seek.

Allow me to add, that if my friends will give me early intimation of their kind intention to support my candidature, it will be esteemed a special favour.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
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"Patriot" Office, 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London,
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Derby, 1863.

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APPEAL.

The Committee of Management have to state that, since the beginning of the year 1860, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has incurred expenses amounting to 27,260*l*., on various Lifeboat Establishments on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

During the same period the Lifeboats of the Institution have been instrumental in rescuing the crews of the following Vessels:—

Barque Vermont, of Halifax, U.S.	16	Schooner William, of Liverpool	5
Schooner William Keith, of Carnarvon	2	Lugger Nimrod, of Castletown	3
Brig Flying fish, of Whitby	5	Brig Mayflower, of Newcastle	8
Smack Elizabeth Ann, of Lyme Regis	3	Schooner Village Maid, of Fleetwood	4
Steam Dredge at Newhaven	9	Barque Guyana, of Glasgow	19
Schooner Admiral Hood, of Rochester	6	Brig Roman Empress, of Shields	10
Schooner Susan and Isabella, of Dundee	5	Brig San Spiridione, of Galixide	2
Schooner Rose of Lynn	3	Schooner Voador du Vouga, of Viana	8
Brig Prodoma, of Stockton	11	French Brig La Jeune Marie Therese	5
Brig Eliza, of Middlesborough	7	Barque Perseverance, of Scarborough	5
Brigantine Freira, of Konigsburg	6	Schooner Elizabeth, of Bridgewater	4
Brigantine Dianna, of Fredrick-hamm	7	Ship Danube, of Belfast	17
Brig Gloucester, of South Shields	7	Schooner Hortensia, of Hanover	4
Brig Lovely Nelly, of Seaham	6	Schooner Oregon of Stonehaven	4
Brigantine Nugget, of Bideford	5	Brig St. Michael, of Marans	8
Schooner Prospect, of Berwick	6	Schooner Epimachus, of Amsterdam	1
Schooner Ann Mitchell, of Montrose	1	Barque Druid, of Sunderland	9
Schooner Jane Roper, of Ulverstone	6	Schooner Bellona, of Red Bay	1
Brig Pallas, of Shields	3	Brig Pioneer, of Carnarvon	1
Ship Ann Mitchell, of Glasgow	9	Schooner Princess Alice, of Ipswich	5
Smack John Bull, of Yarmouth	5	Brig Minerva, of Workington	4
Schooner Catherine, of Newry	4	Schooner Elizabeth and Hannah, of Newburgh	6
Barque Niagara, of Shields	11	Brig Sisters, of Whitby	9
A Barge of Teignmouth	2	Brigantine Matilda, of Stockholm	4
Brig George and James, of London	8	Brig Jane, of North Shields	10
Brig Zephyr, of Whitby	6	Schooner Liberty, of Dublin	3
Cobie Honour, of Cullercoats	3	Brig Trial, of Poole	7
Schooner Eliza, of North Shields	7	Schooner Sylphiden, of Nakshov (saved vessel and crew)	7
Barque Oberon, of Liverpool	15	Barque Frederick, of Dublin	1
Brigantine Nancy, of Teignmouth	9	Barge Peace, of London	2
Smack Wonder, of Teignmouth	2	Lugger Saucy Lass, of Lowestoft	11
Brig Scotia, of Sunderland	6	Smack Adventure, of Harwich	10
Sloop, Three Brothers, of Goole	5	Pilot cutter Whim, of Lowestoft	7
Sloop Charlotte, of Woodbridge	5	Barque Undaunted, of Aberdeen	11
Brigg Ann, of Blyth	8	Wrecked boat on Blackwater Bank, on the Irish Coast	1
Spanish Barque Primera de Torreviega (saved vessel and one of the crew)	1	Schooner Skylark, of Folkestone	6
Sloop Hope, of Dublin	3	Brig Lively, of Clay, Norfolk	5
Schooner Druid, of Aberystwyth	5	Barque Robert Watson, of Sunderland	5
Schooner Hurrell, of Penzance (saved vessel and crew)	4	Schooner Auchincruive of Grangemouth	6
Brig Anne, of Plymouth (saved vessel and crew)	8	Schooner Friends, of Lynn	4
Schooner Betsy, of Peterhead (saved vessel and crew)	6	Schooner Eliza Anne, of Dublin	5
Smack Merrion Lass, of Aberystwyth (saved vessel and crew)	3	Brig Content, of Sunderland	5
Schooner Fly, of Whitby (saved vessel and crew)	4	Smack Ellen Owens, of Cardigan	3
Sloop Thomas and Jane, of St. Ives	3	Smack Frodsham, of Liverpool	2
Fishing-boats of Whitburn	16	Sloop William, of Liverpool	5
Brig Arethusa, of Blyth	8	Sloop Elizabeth, of Teignmouth	3
Schooner Dewi Wynn, of Portmadoc	8	Portuguese Barque, Cruz V	14
Flat Cymraes, of Beaumaris	2	Schooner Rook, of Liverpool	3
Schooner William, of Morecambe	5	Barque Cedarine, of Bermuda	134
Smack Gipsy, of Newry	4	Ship Annie E. Hooper, of Baltimore, U.S.	18
Schooner Margaret Ann, of Preston	4	Barge Henry Everist, of Rochester	4
Brig New Draper, of Whitehaven	8	Total	762
Brig Providence, of Shields	8		

For these and other Life-boat services the Institution has voted 2,458*l*. as rewards to the crews of its Life-boats. It has also granted rewards amounting to 572*l*. for saving 562 shipwrecked persons, by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 1,302 persons saved from a watery grave during the last two years and a half.

The number of lives saved by the Life-boats of the Society, and other means, since its formation, is 12,690; for which services 82 Gold Medals, 713 Silver Medals, and 16,000*l*. in cash, have been paid as rewards. The Institution has also expended 64,300*l*. on Life-boats, Life-boat Transporting Carriages, and Boat-houses.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—

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Martin, Sir Henry, Bart.	7th don.	10	0	0
Moore, Rev. G. B.	don.	15	15	0
Robartes, T J. Agar, Esq., M.P.	annual	5	0	0
Nathaniel Waterall		0	10	6

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Bankers of the Institution, Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street, London; by all the Bankers in the United Kingdom; and by the Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the Office of the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

IF we were disposed, which, assuredly, we are not, to review with dissatisfaction the Parliamentary defeats of last Session, or to regard the altered course of ecclesiastical affairs in this country as anything more than a local and temporary eddy, we might easily raise our spirits by widening the range of our survey. We might, for instance, glance at what has taken place in our colonies, and see how our Anglo-Saxon brethren at the antipodes are putting, once for all, a stop to State aid to religion, which the last generation deemed so indispensable to the healthy formation and growth of those infant empires. The Sydney correspondent of the *Guardian*, in the communication sent to that High-Church journal by the last mail, writes:—"We are much depressed at hearing that the Queen has been advised to consent to the Bill abolishing State aid to religion." We find no pleasure in other folks' grief. We will try, before we conclude, to minister to the *Guardian's* New South Wales correspondent something in the way of solace. But the measure the final passing of which into law seems to have so disturbed him, is one in which the Free Churches of this kingdom may legitimately and heartily rejoice. We gave some account of it to our readers as soon as it reached the mother country—but, lest they may have forgotten its main provisions, we briefly recapitulate them. It enacts that, after the passing of the Act, no stipend or allowance whatever shall be paid out of public moneys to any minister of religion not then in receipt of some such State contribution to his means of subsistence. It saves intact, as in justice it ought to save, the interests of present recipients so long as they shall officiate as ministers "under lawful authority within the colony," and it excepts from the operation of the ruling clause of the Act, in conformity with what we have conceded from the beginning, chaplains of gaols and other penal establishments. It, therefore, effectually disposes of the whole question, so far as the colony of New South Wales is concerned, on the principles affirmed by the Liberation Society—and to this measure Her Majesty, under the advice of the Duke of Newcastle, has given the Royal assent. We think ourselves fully entitled, therefore, to "rejoice in the joy of harvest." The seed of truth is bearing precious fruit elsewhere, even if a passing political blight has somewhat checked its growth at home; and we can only regret that the partial realisation of our hopes is not as satisfactory to all who are concerned as it is to ourselves.

We undertook, however, to do our best to relieve the depression of the *Guardian's* Sydney correspondent. We are aware how powerless any words of ours must be to dissipate his gloomy apprehensions. Fortunately, we can offer him consolation from Episcopal sources. About three months ago, at a meeting at Paddington, the Bishop of Sydney gave some account of what might be done by Christian zeal in the colonies, even when the Church suffered under the deprivation of State aid. He told his audience that the Bishop of Brisbane, when he went out with his clergy, found himself "obliged to maintain them on the voluntary principle." He brought into play, therefore, his "great persuasive powers" . . . "and he was maintaining in some degree with efficiency the operations of the Church in that locality." The Bishop of Sydney added some illustrative facts relating to his own diocese—facts which will go a long way towards dissipating any rising alarm at the withdrawal of State aid from his own clergy.

Some of the churches in the city were very fine, one of them having cost as much as 15,000*l*. Upon the University 90,000*l*. had been spent, and affiliated with it was the College of St. Paul, a Church of England Institution, on which 20,000*l*. had been expended. He ventured to say, that on Sundays their churches were as well attended as those in England; while the Sabbath was not so desecrated as it was in many parts of London. In the city of Sydney there were about 70,000 inhabitants, about half of whom were members of the Church of England. There were at present fourteen churches in existence, and others were being built. The supply, therefore, though not equal to the requirements of the people, was not so inadequate as might be supposed. There were about 130,000 members of the Church of England in the whole of the diocese, *and their liberality showed very well against what was his ministerial experience for a quarter of a century in England.* Through the liberality of the people, they had erected during the seven years he had been there eighty-six places of worship, some of them being temporary places, but others were good churches, fifty out of the number being brick or stone. The number of the clergy had been increased from forty-eight to ninety-two, *and upwards of thirty of them were supported by voluntary contributions paid into a common fund.*

The state of things thus described shows a fair state of preparation for the calamity which the correspondent of the *Guardian* so briefly but pathetically deplores, and we have no doubt that the experience of the Bishop and his flock will follow the usual course in all such instances—strength will be developed as the result of having his crutches knocked from under him.

It is something worth living for to have witnessed in most of our youthful empires, if so they may be described, or, as we prefer to designate them, our rising commonwealths, the extirpation of that politico-ecclesiastical system which English statesmen took upon them to transplant thither. Twenty years ago the magnitude of the evils incident to the union of Church and State at home, was indefinitely enhanced by the determination then evinced by the ruling authorities, to reproduce in every one of our colonies, as nearly as possible, that Erastian system which had already worked incalculable mischief in the mother country. That gloomy prospect, let us be thankful, has passed away. We are in no fear now as to the future of these new nations. They have grasped and throttled the serpents hid in their cradles. Canada is free—South Australia is free—New South Wales is free—British Columbia is free—and wherever Anglo-Saxons organise themselves into new communities, we are warranted by sufficient facts in concluding that within a few years, at the utmost, the State will leave religious bodies to do their appropriate spiritual work, untrammelled by the bonds, and unenervated by the patronage and the pay, of the Civil Power. Here and there, as in the West Indies, the mischievous principle will continue for some time longer to repress the inherent vitality of the Christian life. But, on the whole, we may conclude that Protestantism will ultimately detach itself, all the world over, from political alliances—and that wherever Anglo-Saxon populations shall locate and politically organise themselves, there the religious well-being of the people will be confided exclusively to the spontaneous energies of Christian discipleship.

Is it likely that the freedom of the churches in the colonies should long exist, or become fully developed, without exerting a mighty influence upon the Establishments at home? Will the parent remain unaffected by the changes which are moulding the habits and character of her own offspring? Are not the fortunes of the Church of England in the colonies logically and practically undermining all the bases upon which the State-Church system rests? When Great Britain is isolated in regard to her politico-ecclesiastical organisation, and voluntaryism, to the greater part of the New World, becomes the recognised law of religious enterprise and effort, will it be possible for the Church at home to live by the old and generally discarded system, or to persuade her members that apart from the State no Christian society can accomplish its sacred mission? Let those believe it who can. We cannot. The new growth will certainly, sooner or later, displace the old. In the strength of this assurance, we can complacently accept present and partial disappointments. "It moves," as Galileo said. Hierarchies may deny it—statesmen may obstruct it—but it moves notwithstanding. Truth cannot be finally resisted. Stayed for a moment here, it asserts its power elsewhere. We may see in the colonies the presage of our own triumph.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WHEN any ordinary person undertakes a very new philanthropic duty, and one utterly out of the habit of the circle in which he has been accustomed to revolve, he makes very many blunders. If he should be a quiet, reflecting, undemonstrative man, who has coolly and carefully considered and reconsidered all his plans, he will scarcely avoid many a mistake, and, above all, many an unnecessary labour. If, on the other hand, he should be a man of quick, excitable, and impulsive temperament, he will, in all probability, blunder almost everywhere from want of judgment, but most of all, again, by the performance of utterly superfluous work. It is quite true that when a person has given himself wholly up to a great enterprise, so that the idea of it may be said to "possess" him, he seems to be endowed with an instinctive intuition of what will serve and what will not serve the purpose of his life. Such a man wil scale mountains of difficulty without the smallest fatigue, and will tread safely through the thorniest thickets of danger. With respect to his one lofty purpose he has a judgment that is almost infallible. It sifts with unfailing accuracy every plan that is submitted to it. There is no fear of his ever confounding wheat with tares, or of his choosing an inferior man or instrument to execute his work. Without any previous thought he will bring what will seem to be the most deliberate judgment to bear upon events the most unexpected and circumstances the most complicated. His "ken" will pierce beyond all present events, and shape a policy which he and only he knows will be adapted to far-off times and seasons. And he rejects as surely as he chooses. He knows at once what work will be superfluous, and what labour will not meet its adequate reward. His Faith has lifted him above the ordinary stature of man, quickened into intensest life all his faculties, and given him both the will and the power to do almost infinitely more than men of otherwise equal or even superior genius might accomplish. But such men appear only once or twice in a nation's life or a world's epoch. They are those who revolutionise not merely institutions but systems, and who turn the time-worn current of a people's thought.

Ordinary men, however, are not so gifted,—nor are ordinary clergymen. With respect to the latter it is curious to see how awkwardly they generally set about the performance of a new work, and especially of one unsanctioned by that great ecclesiastical authority, "the tradition of the Church." Many such works are now attempted,—the revelations of the press, the competition of other Churches, and sometimes a newly awakened inner life, compelling to fresh action and furnishing fresh stimulus. The cessation of new external money assistance has been one of the chief ultimate causes of this increased activity.

The Church has now to cast about in every direction for methods of obtaining money. The rich are called together; the middle classes have advertisements and circulars put before them; and the poor are invited to contribute to the Offertory or are called upon. In all these ways of obtaining money, the Church, from lack of genius or experience, does a great deal of unnecessary work. If she were possessed with her proper aim she would instinctively accommodate herself to her position in almost every locality. As it is, she wastes the most precious power. She employs levers to lift ounces and fine-edged tools to cut millstones.

If an illustration of this is wanted some would say that there is one to hand in a little publication entitled the "Will of the Poor shown by their Contributions to the Bethnal-green Free Services Fund." It appears from this publication that the church of St. James the Great is "hastening to decay"—that is to say, that the fabric dedicated to St. James the Great is sadly in want of repair. The incumbent of the church, the Rev. E. F. Coke, M.A., proposes, therefore, to raise the sum of 2,000*l.*, or, as he says, in what we suppose is the Bethnal-green manner, 500,000 pence for the purpose of creating an endowment of 100*l.* per annum to be perpetually paid for maintaining additional free services and for sustaining the fabric. He appeals to the public for aid to accomplish this design. Are there then no Church-rates in the parish of St. James the Great? No! The Church-rate is paid to the mother church—in recounting which fact the incumbent of the daughter church indignantly exclaims, "*Mother Church.* Ah! Mother of injustice! When shall the new parishes be delivered from this wrong?" Yet the incumbent of St. James the Great is not a Dissenter; and would we daresay protest against Dissenters being relieved from "this wrong," either in the parish of St. James the Great or in the parish of St. James's mother,—mother, strangely says the incumbent, of "injustice." Several reasons are given why people should respond to this appeal—the principal one being the poverty of a district where gentlemen, "when they have completed their fortunes, do not go down to spend the gilded evenings of their days." The climax, however, of the appeal is reached in the last sentence, where the thoughts that are born on the threshold of eternity are invoked "to keep the holy fire continually burning on the altar of the sanctuary in Bethnal-green"—a figure borrowed from heathen rites which will rather puzzle the brains of the parishioners of St. James the Great.

Now, to obtain this money, the incumbent has actually visited every house in his parish, and asked thereat for one penny. Pencil and note-book in hand, he has taken down the answers of the people, and has here given them, professedly, *verbatim at literatim.* The answers are ninety-eight in number, and are the most curious revelation of the religious mind of the parish of St. James the Great, Bethnal-green, that could possibly be conceived. In this "dead season" there is a strong temptation to reprint the whole of them. For variety they are unsurpassed. They are often witty, more frequently indifferent, sometimes sad, occasionally gruff, and once, but only once, insulting. The minister, however, in many instances, gets his penny, and, what is more than his penny, a personal acquaintance with the people. One says, "Well, sir, if you call again, with pleasure I will give you a penny: I couldn't give you one now if you'd give me a thousand guineas." Another, "I've not earned a penny for a fortnight." Another, "You're the gentleman that came here last year; you ought to be ashamed to go about begging for the Church." Another, "I've spent my last penny on a pint of beer, master"; another (a costermonger), "I don't mind serving a fellow creature," and so on. Hard hits does the clergyman get from Dissenters—"clever mechanics," &c.—and many a good word from the poorest of the poor. How much he has obtained in this way we do not know, but, we should think, not much. Mr. Coke's object, in fact, has apparently failed—failed because he went for money, and money only. If he had gone for the sake of obtaining moral and spiritual power, or for the sake of interesting the poor in religious services, he could not have chosen a better way than that of asking them for their pence in aid of the cause of St. James the Great. But he does not seem to have dreamed of this as *the* object to be pursued. He had heard that "Dissenters, by small collections, had made great progress," and he at once came to the conclusion that St. James the Great might, by similar means, make equally great progress. But Dissenters have made great progress in this respect by systematic, constant, well-organised, and subdivided efforts. The secret of their money success has lain not in making one desperate call on everybody for a single penny, but in making repeated calls, and in using the poor themselves as instruments in their work. A spasmodic visit, the particulars of which are published with an implied regret that they are not wrought up by a "more graphic pen, into a more interesting tableau" will not succeed in endowing either St. James the Great or St. James the Less. Mr. Coke, and the Church of which he is a representative, will have to learn wiser ways of performing their new duties. One of the secrets of the Church's decay will be that having for so long a period neglected her duties, she will have lost the cunning to perform them.

But we have almost forgotten that there is any other parish than Mr. Coke's, or any other subject than that of the "Will of the Poor." The *Guardian*, however, again reminds us that there are ten thousand and odd parishes where Church-rates are still levied. In an article on "Voluntary Church-rate Compromises"—written *apropos* of Lord Alfred Churchill's, Lord Ebury's, and Mr. Bright's proposals, and of Archdeacon Browne's pew-rent system—it reviews in a very dispassionate tone the working of the Voluntary system in the parishes in which Church-rates have been abolished, and, we judge, leans to a compromise of the question on some such basis as that endorsed by the three names we have first mentioned. The only reservation which the *Guardian* makes is, "If any such scheme is to be seriously proposed for adoption in our churches by legal enactment, Churchmen surely need, and may ask, some security against the interference of those who, not being deterred by shame from contributing their own quota, are little likely to be scrupulous about meddling with the funds contributed by others." This is an indication—the importance of which can scarcely be overrated—that the system of compulsory Church-rates is being abandoned, even by its staunchest defenders. With respect to the fling which the *Guardian* gives at Nonconformists and other non-contributors, we think it might have been saved if our contemporary had made a single inquiry as to whether Dissenters in those parishes where Church-rates have been abandoned have shown the smallest disposition to "meddle" with funds contributed by other people. Our contemporary's knowledge, both of the human and of Nonconformist nature, appears to be scanty. Attending vestries and auditing parochial accounts is an occupation which Dissenters are not so very anxious to assume. This is the second matter on which the *Guardian* has recently given way. Remembering that a Tory Ministry abolished the qualification for members of Parliament, and the services for "Gunpowder," and other days, &c., we see in it a part of the possible programme of Lord Derby's next Government. The curtain is rising, if the actors are not yet ready to appear upon the stage.

The *Clerical Journal*, also, which has often pressed a compromise of the rate, keeps this subject before the reader. Referring to the Lewes and Weston-super-Mare cases, it expresses the conclusion that "the Liberation Society is now keeping a sharp look out for capital by which to keep alive opposition and excitement." It is a fear of the continuance of this which excites such anxiety for a settlement. Possibly, also, our Church friends regret, even more than we do, the resignation of Sir J. Trelawny. They would rather continue to play the "short" if, by so doing, they could avoid the "long game."

We are glad to see, in the journal last mentioned, an indignant denunciation of the practice of preaching bought sermons. The *Journal*, referring to such advertisements as we brought under the notice of our reader some time since, remarks that their increase "is a sure proof that the trade is a prosperous and lucrative one." This is its final judgment and advice:—

Whatever opinion our readers may entertain on the question as to how far a clergyman may avail himself of the general literary stores of the Church, we hope there will be a strong feeling that such adventurers as we have brought before them should not be encouraged. The adventurers may be Jews, infidels, or heretics; they may be the veriest penny-a-liners, driven by want of bread to furnish food for the Church of Christ; and they may be Jesuits in disguise, aiming at adulterating or diluting the faith of the Church of England. If any of our readers feel they need aid, let them rather honourably take a printed sermon and read it boldly, telling their hearers whose composition it is, than have recourse to a traffic which, among other evil results, causes the adversary to blaspheme, and excites a strong prejudice against the Church of which they are ministers.

Intolerance, like the air, seems to "intrude" everywhere. It now appears that some Churchmen felt themselves to have been affronted because Dissenters were placed on an equality with them at the late reception of the Prince of Wales at Halifax. It is stated that the hymns sung on that occasion were actually taken "from a Dissenting hymn-book." Who can tell what effect such a circumstance might have upon his Royal Highness? Suppose the Royal tympanum should have received a tendency to "schism"! But this was not all, for an aggrieved Churchman thus writes to his literary organ:—

I wish to call your attention to the insults offered to the Bishop of Ripon and his clergy at the banquet given by the Mayor of Halifax to celebrate the opening of the Town Hall by the Prince of Wales. Those insults were threefold. 1. The grace was pronounced by a Dissenting minister in the presence of the Bishop and his chaplain. 2. The Mayor combined in one toast ministers of all denomination with the Bishop and clergy of the diocese. 3. The same Dissenting minister who said the grace rated the Bishop for not responding for ministers of all denominations."

On the whole, we think, this scarcely requires comment.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* informs us that the Act for the Abolition of State Aid to the Clergy of New South Wales has received the Royal assent. We commented upon this act when it passed the Colonial Legislature. We have now only to congratulate the Liberation party on the final amputation of this limb of the State-Church system. We are also informed that with this act a resolution was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, expressing the hope "that the principle of religious equality might be adopted, in regard to the question of precedence which has arisen between the heads of different denominations in the colony"; but the Duke of Newcastle had replied that this was a matter falling peculiarly within the scope of the Royal prerogative, and that her Majesty had "not felt at liberty to give effect to the wishes of the Assembly, either by altering the rules of precedence throughout her colonial empire, or by making New South Wales an exception from those rules."

AT THE SEASIDE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The present is, as you say in your last impression, the "Dead Season," and everybody is going or gazing "Over the sea—Over the sea." *I* am not, I "can't get out," but I am almost alone in the metropolis. I walked to the West-end the other day, and saw nearly every house in the squares shut up. I thought to myself that half the occupants would perhaps sleep in bathing-machines that night. The thought came to me again when I went to rest, and I congratulated myself on being at home. Optimism has its virtuous side, and is rather an agreeable companion on a hot August day in London, where at every corner, and on every hoard, you see mammoth bills printed in elephantine type of "Excursions to the Seaside."

Now, Sir, my experience of the seaside is that it is very relaxing to both mind and body. You cannot think; your brain is benumbed; your flesh seems like jelly; your body draws the legs along, and your legs only just manage to keep attached to what anatomists call your "trunk." You come back from the seaside utterly unfitted for the duties of life. The very day after you return, when, if the vulgar theory were correct, you should be able to work with an inconceivable amount of increased vigour and energy, you dawdle to your office (*you* are not to blame; you can't help it) an hour later than usual; you look wearily through your letters; you yawn, and say you "don't feel very much inclined for work that day"; you walk out and have a chop two hours before your old time, because you are too lazy to do anything else; you go back to your office and sit for half an hour doing nothing, and then you walk miserably home, with your railway, hotel, and lodging-house expenses growing heavily and more heavily on your mind at every step you take. At home—well, you are a happy man if your wife does not say in a very marked manner, before tea is over, that you had better not go to the seaside again.

I can recommend, Sir, no specific against physical relaxation in these cases, but I have found, in my London work, a very strong mental tonic, which I believe, would tend to keep the minds of such of your readers as may imagine that the sea air is "bracing them up" in a sound and vigorous state. I have lately been taking a series of tonic preparations in the shape of pamphlets, tracts, and other works, published at "No. 2, Sergeants'-inn" and elsewhere, on the principles of Nonconformity, and the principles and practice of the Established Church, its bishops, prebendaries, and abettors. Not wasting any of my time "over the sea," and it being a very "dead season" indeed in London, I have been able to read nearly every work published by the Liberation Society (to which I now intend to become a subscriber) and many others. The result which this has produced is a very strong desire to assist anybody in any right attack on the State Church system. I am almost afraid now to take a holiday for fear the effects of these tonics should gradually decline, but it has occurred to me that I might take some of them down to the seaside, and read them again, and this—if as a Paterfamilias, I should unfortunately be obliged to go there—I intend to do.

I now beg permission seriously to recommend this course to your readers. Somehow or other, our controversial literature, although well known and widely read and distributed, is not so well known, read, and distributed as it should be. In ordinary life there does not seem to be time to read works of this description, and in holiday-time there is not usually much inclination to do

it. It is against the latter feeling that I wish to combat. If holiday-keepers knew what they were missing, they would send to Paternoster-row and Serjeants'-inn for a nameless number of publications. What time better than the quiet time of the seaside for talking to your children about the principles which you wish to be rooted in their minds? Let those who wish to do so take with them—if I may say so in the *Nonconformist*—first, Mr. Miall's "Politics of Christianity"; then Dr. Angus's admirable Prize Essay; and John Angell James's "Principles of Dissent." The Rev. Joseph Fletcher's "History of Independency" would start endless subjects of conversation with an intelligent lad or lass; illustrating, on every page, the "Politics of Christianity." Then there is the Serjeants'-inn series. Why, Sir, the "History of the Ecclesiastical Commission," as there related, is more entertaining than even Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," or Defoe's "Adventures of Colonel Jack." The heroes are all bishops, and not a character appears in the pages of lower rank than a Welsh incumbent. Here, too, you may read of the origin and history of the cathedral establishments and what becomes of their revenues; while a tract on Church patronage contains more history with unhappily less fiction than is to be found in almost any historical work that I know. As a pendant to Mr. Fletcher's volumes there is Mr. Conder's admirable Review of the Progress of Religious Liberty during the last two hundred years. Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Passages," and the "Facts for Churchmen," will serve for Church friends and neighbours when they have finished the *Record* or the *Guardian*. Tracts there are by the score, and not one but seems to do a separate and needed work. Read them all quietly and while you have time, and you will be preserved from all the relaxing effects of the sea-side and braced for a whole winter's strong and vigorous work.

I need not say, Sir, that I am no lover of the sea. I want other qualities than a pretty face, and especially steadiness. To me, "she smiles and smiles," and all the time "she loves me not." I can admire her, however, from a distance—say from the top of Leith Hill, Dorking, where on a clear summer's day you can see her some five-and-twenty miles away. I am more of Mr. Ruskin's taste, and am an admirer of stones—the "Stones of Venice" and also the stones of London. At present, however, nearly all day long, look in whatever direction out of my window that I may, I see nothing but specimens of a

LONDON BRICK.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

ANTI-CHURCH-RATE LEAGUE IN ROMFORD.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held at the White Hart Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Defence Association, for providing means of defence against summonses that had been issued for non-payment of Church-rates. There was a full attendance. Mr. Butler, of Childerditch Hall, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN in the course of his opening speech said:—

The question of Church-rates lay in a nutshell. The question was one of money with some, and with others a desire to be pre-eminent. In a parish like this he was utterly ashamed, considering the amount of wealth in the hands of the Church party, that they should for a moment think of forcing those who differed from them in religious opinion to pay a rate so utterly unjust. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the question of law, it was only a local law made by themselves—one they had made in this parish. It was no law at all. They went to a parish meeting to saddle a rate in the name of the law on their fellow parishioners, but it was made in this case by the parish, and therefore no law at all. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry that the peace of this parish should have been disturbed, but contended that they as Dissenters ought not to pay the rate. He also urged that a resolute stand should be made to resist the summonses. They were not to let it be said that they, as Dissenters, were to blame. They took the law into their own hands, which was decidedly unjust. He thought their duty was to defeat them. There were several summonses served on people in this parish, but who the parties were he could not tell, but he knew that in some parishes they were some poor meek little fellow, who fancied he should be injured in his business if he did not pay quietly, or else some one to whom five or ten shillings was no object, and who would rather pay than be at the trouble to resist. Those who were decided and earnest were not requested to pay at all. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would be in earnest in assisting in the organisation of a defence committee, as it would come very dear for each man to pay the costs of his own defence. Let them that were summoned go before the magistrates, and if it was decided against them let them suffer distraint, and if they acted together the churchwardens would find it a very difficult task to carry out that distraint.

The Rev. A. BUZACOTT said the meeting was called for the purpose of organising a determined resistance to the unjust and iniquitous impost. [Mr. Buzacott then read a form of agreement, by which subscribers signified their determination of upholding the defence committee.] They wanted to obtain subscriptions to that paper, pledging themselves to defend each other against any legal proceedings, and to share such expenses as might be sanctioned by a committee. He need not read the list of names, which comprised some dozen good ones, but they should be very happy if gentlemen who were so disposed would add their names to the list.

The CHAIRMAN, in signing the declaration, said he did not live in the parish, but should have great pleasure in doing what he could to assist them. (Cheers.)

The declaration was then passed round the room, and numerously signed.

Mr. BUZACOTT said they wanted a committee of eight or nine gentlemen, six or seven of whom should be good working men. He had no doubt they should be able to get all that was needed for a defence association, and was sure that if Romford did not supply the metal for that purpose Essex would. (Cheers.) He must express his unfeigned sorrow at what was taking place at Romford. He had taken the liberty of going to their vestry-meetings ever since he had been there, and had himself proposed that all moneys for the purposes for which a Church-rate might be levied be contributed voluntarily, and in that he included himself and his own people, though they had already their own form of worship to subscribe to. (Hear, hear.) But that was absolutely rejected, and it was now not merely a question of obtaining the money, but whether they were able to obtain that money in a given way. It was not the obtaining of money freely given, but obtaining it by force rather than by acquiescence, by compulsion rather than by love; and against that as an Englishmen he gave his utter protest, and, so far as in him lay, would resist it to the teeth. (Cheers.)

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Griggs, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Swift, Mr. T. B. Smith, and Mr. Godfrey. The following resolution was adopted:—

That, inasmuch as the churchwardens of this parish have summoned parishioners, Dissenters and others, for non-payment of Church-rates, this meeting cannot refrain from protesting against such a sectarian proceeding.

At the Romford Petty Sessions, on the following Friday, several summonses were taken out against parties residing in the parish of Romford, for non-payment of Church-rates.

The first case taken was that of Christopher George, who appeared to answer an information laid against him by Mr. J. S. Hammond, one of the churchwardens, for non-payment of two Church-rates, each amounting to 1*l.* 19s. 8d., the validity of which had not been questioned in any Ecclesiastical Court.

Mr. Griffin, of Ilford, appeared for the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, appeared for all the defendants.

After the opening statement of Mr. Griffin, and the production of evidence,

Mr. BENNETT said he would not trouble them with any observations about the harshness of the churchwardens. It might be ignorance of law or other reasons which induced the parties not to pay Church-rates, but the churchwardens must make out a case or lose it. Mr. George's rate was 1*l.* 9s. 8d., but he was summoned for 1*l.* 19s. 8d. He would take the two questions of legality and assessment. These were the objections which he would take, and which were perfectly sound. Eight items, forming 60*l.* in the estimate, were utterly illegal. There were 500 to 600 cottagers admitted by the churchwardens not to be included. Each individual occupier must be put into the rate-book, whereas every one of these mentioned was struck out. The insurance was an illegal item. If every one were found assenting to it, it would be illegal. It was not incurred for the "repairs of the church, and decent performance of divine worship therein." Any illegal amount made the rate void. Again, the Cemetery Chapel must be paid for by a rate for itself, and had nothing to do with the Church-rate. (Mr. Griffin denied this.) The church clock had nothing to do with the repairs of the church, and therefore they could not take it out of the rate. Also payment for ringing bells. The act only provides for "one bell and a rope to ring to church, and to toll to funerals." Again, the local board rate had nothing to do with repairs of the church. (Mr. Clifton remarked that they were in accordance with the act of Parliament.) There were the churchwardens' expenses, which they had no right to charge. The archdeacon ought to come to the parish, and not the churchwardens to go to him. His (the archdeacon's) fee was only 4d., but by custom they had been allowed to charge more. In regard to Noak-hill Chapel-of-Ease, he could not understand how they had made the charge through lumping the items, including, no doubt, items as objectionable as the others. In the assessment there was a compounding of the houses. All property must be rated either to the landlord or the tenant. The rate was made from the poor-rate book, and if some were omitted then it was wholly bad. Mr. Bennett then read considerably lengthy extracts in support of his views, and said the justices could not in any case capriciously say the objections were not *bonâ fide*. He would submit that there was no possible doubt in this case that there were illegal items.

Mr. GRIFFIN said in regard to the assessment, if any were excused from paying the poor-rate, they were also excused from paying the Church-rate through poverty; although the amount in the aggregate was large, yet individually it was small. There was a special act which provided for payment by the landlord, and not by the tenant. It was not right to exact from one in a state of pauperism, and therefore they omitted from the rate those who were too poor.

The bench, with Mr. Clifton, retired to the jury room, and after a short absence they returned, and the CHAIRMAN said the question was a serious one, and of great importance, and they were of opinion, and considered the objections raised were *bonâ fide*, and not frivolous ones such as to onset their jurisdiction, and they therefore dismissed the case.

Upon hearing this decision, there were some demonstrations of applause, which were immediately checked.

It was intimated that the decision in this case decided all the others.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he would give notice of appeal, as it was very likely they would determine to take it to a higher court.

Mr. BENNETT said they were quite willing to go to the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. George would be in good company, as some of several sects would accompany him. (Laughter.)

CHURCH-RATES AT BRIDGEND.—Mr. J. D. Evans, of this town, a member of the Independent body, was lately seized upon for Church-rates. A police-officer entered his shop and carried away a roll of calico of the value of 2*l.* 2s. 6d. The amount of rate claimed was 3s., and 8s. 8d. costs.

CHURCH-RATES, VISITATION FEES, &c.—At Billericay Petty Sessions, Lord Petre was summoned by Mr. E. D. Mee, one of the churchwardens for the parish of Great Burstead, for the non-payment of a Church-rate amounting to 1*l.* 1s. 9d. Mr. Rawlings, his solicitor, objected to the validity of the rate, on the ground of the visitation fees, the expenses of the same, and the expenses of signing the rate being included in the Church-rate, and expressed his lordship's intention to dispute the validity of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court, which at once removed the case from the jurisdiction of this Bench.

VICAR AND CHURCHWARDEN LEFT IN THE LURCH.—Pursuant to notice by circular, accompanied by one of Howell Davies's tracts, a vestry-meeting was held on Friday evening last, at Eden Bridge, Kent, to make a Church-rate. At the time appointed, eight of the pro-rate party were present, but neither vicar nor churchwarden were visible. After some interval, Mr. James Young was called to the chair, and the notice of vestry discussed. It was then proposed by Mr. N. Withers, "That this vestry declines to make any rate, and requests the churchwardens to propose some other mode of obtaining the requisite funds." Mr. D. Goodwin seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting, on breaking up, found, to their astonishment, the vicar and principal gentry quietly discussing matters in the churchyard. Of course the absentees were kindly informed that the business of the evening was concluded.

SEIZURES AT LEWES.—It was stated in the *Nonconformist* of August 5, that an order had been made by Mr. G. Whitfield and Mr. G. Molyneux, two of the sitting magistrates at the Lewes Petty Session, for the compulsory payment of Church-rates which had been levied upon Mr. John Hodgkin and Mr. Richard Peters Rickman, two gentlemen of independent means, both being members of the Society of Friends, residing in the town of Lewes. The time allowed for payment by the bench having expired, and the order not having been complied with, a distress warrant has been issued and executed against both of these gentlemen. The rates due by Mr. Hodgkin amounted to 2*l.* 5s. 4d., and for this a haystack in a field belonging to him has just been seized and sold. Mr. Rickman's rate amounted to 2*l.* 7s. 2½d., and in his case a prime bullock was taken and made the victim to satisfy the demands of the law.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a general assembly of Roman Catholics was opened at Malines, in Belgium. Amongst those present were Mgr. Ledochowski, the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Wiseman, many other English Roman Catholic prelates, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, the Archbishop of Jerusalem, &c. The assembly was opened, after a solemn high mass celebrated in the metropolitan church of St. Rambaut, by an address from Mgr. Sterckx, Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who said that as the object of the meeting was to do service to the Church, they should above all things aim at practical conclusions and useful measures. All proper opinions might be enunciated, all measures calculated to do good might be proposed, and all might be discussed, defended, and opposed with the greatest freedom. M. de Gerlache, the president of the Congress, then addressed the assembly. Amongst the subjects discussed on Wednesday was a proposition for "establishing in Belgium, with the aid and concurrence of Catholics in all parts of the world, an international organ to represent Catholic interests, or to confide such mission to one or more of the existing journals." This proposition, which was finally adopted almost unanimously, was supported by Prince Czartoryski, the Abbé Mermilliod, of Geneva, &c., and opposed by Count de Mérode and some of the representatives of the local press in Belgium, Prince Czartoryski thus concluded his address:—"It was said to John Sobieski, 'Sire, save Christianity.' I say to you that if Poland were re-established the Church would not be where she is now." The reference made to Poland by the speaker was received with transports of enthusiasm. Amongst other subjects discussed was the propriety of prohibiting Catholic journals from printing theatrical announcements, and of obliging Catholic compositors to observe the Lord's-day. Some remarks condemnatory of nude statues were also made by certain of the members.

On Thursday Prince Albert de Broglie and Count de Montalembert both entered during the sitting, and were received with great enthusiasm. A paper by the latter gentleman on "L'Eglise Libre dans l'Etat Libre" was read—"A Free Church in a Free State," in which Cavour was spoken of as "that great culprit." A report on the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was read by M. Beckers, and addresses were de-

livered by Monsignore Nardi, Auditor of the Rota at Rome, and several other members of the Congress, in a Papal and anti-Italian sense, in which the sufferings of Catholics in Italy were alluded to, and Garibaldi and his chaplain, Pantaleone, branded with reprobation.

The Congress adopted on Friday a resolution with regard to Poland—not, however, of a very aggressive nature, for it merely decreed the formation of a Prayer Society "to seek, by the intercession of the Virgin, the deliverance of the Polish Church."

In the afternoon meeting of the same day Cardinal Wiseman delivered an address "On the Civil and Religious Condition of the English Roman Catholics." The Cardinal did full justice to the liberal spirit which actuated the British Parliament. He admitted that trouble, fear, and anger had been excited by the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England; but he was anxious to express his thanks to his fellow-countrymen for the noble and generous amends they made to the Roman Catholics and to declare that the first transports of passion were for ever forgotten. He then spoke of the increase of the Roman Catholic population, of the priests, bishops, churches, convents, religious houses, and of the number of conversions in England. With regard to the establishment of convents the greatest prejudice prevailed, but when the people saw the good done by the Sisters of Charity those prejudices gave way. In England the people were full of prejudices with respect to the Roman Catholic religion, but in addition to having confidence in the justice of their cause, he had confidence in the justice of his fellow-countrymen.

M. de Montalembert again spoke on the subject of religious liberty. Addressing the Catholic party, he said:—

Catholics who listen to me, if you wish liberty for yourselves you must wish it for others. If you do not wish it for yourselves it will never be granted to you. Give it where you are masters, in order that it may be given to you where you are slaves.

Of M. Rénan the orator spoke thus:—

This sacrilegious novelist, this *protégé* of Cæsar, who has just re-written the Gospel in the fashion of his sophisticated learning, and who has personally outraged all Catholics in outraging the divine person of Jesus; this new doctor, who has represented Christ as a charming impostor, a young democrat, a fastidious communist; who has converted eulogy into the most repulsive form of blasphemy; who has pleaded extenuating circumstances for Judas; and who has discovered that in sincerity there are many degrees, which gives the measure of his own.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were, that the Lord's day should be more rigorously observed; that education was inseparable from religion as its basis; and that the religious instruction of schools should be dogmatical and not general.

The last meeting of the Congress was held on Saturday, when several speeches were made. The Congress broke up with cries of "Long live Pius IX., the father of the Church!" "Long live Leopold I., the father of his country!" and finally, "Praise be to Jesus Christ!"

THE REMARRIAGE AT ST. BRIAVEL'S. — We understand that upon the advice of an eminent Q.C., it has been determined to enter proceedings against the Rev. H. Walmisley, for the remarriage of a couple who had been previously married at a Dissenting meeting-house.—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE REV. JOHN ALDIS writes a caustic letter to the *Freeman* objecting to the use of the D.D. degree which has been conferred on him. "If at any time," he says, "I had had the faintest suspicion that such an honour was intended, I should have done my best to prevent it. Will you permit me to add that I have no scruples of conscience in regard to the title, and think it rather a proof of humility than of pride to accept it?"

THE NEW PRISON MINISTERS ACT.—The first application to appoint a chaplain under the Roman Catholic Prison Ministers Bill, was made to the West Riding magistrates on Thursday. The applicant is the Rev. John Baron, of Wakefield, and he grounds his application on the number of Catholic prisoners in the county prison. On the 18th of August there were 232 prisoners of that religious persuasion in Wakefield Gaol.

BICENTENARY FUND.—We learn from the tenth number of the "Congregational Register" for the West Riding, which is just published, that the sum promised in Yorkshire in commemoration of the Nonconformist exodus in 1662, according to the last official returns, already reaches an amount only a very little short of 40,000*l.*; and that this handsome memorial is contributed by the three great divisions of the county in the following proportions: viz., North Riding, 1,527*l.* 4s.; East Riding, 928*l.* 15s.; West Riding, 36,756*l.* 12s. 4d.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS.—The Ripon steamship, which arrived last week, brought intelligence that Senor Matamoros has left Gibraltar, where he has been for some time past, with his companions, for Oran. Previous to their leaving, Senor Matamoros delivered a farewell address to his friends at Gibraltar, in the Presbyterian Chapel, on the evening of Sunday, the 9th inst.; and on the following Tuesday evening, a public religious service was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, when the Rev. George Alton gave a valedictory address to the Spanish Protestant refugees.

CITATION OF BISHOP COLENSO.—The Bishop of Cape Town, as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, to appear before him on the 17th of November, in his court at Cape Town, to answer certain charges preferred against him connected with his recent volumes on "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua." The usual preliminary notices have been served upon Bishop Colenso in London, but it is understood that in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of "The Bishop of Cape Town v. Long," the Bishop of Natal will deny the authority of the Bishop of Cape Town as metropolitan, and that thus in all probability the whole proceedings will fall to the ground upon technical points. Bishop Colenso is still in England, and has given no intimation of any period at which it is likely he will return to his African diocese. He has appointed a commissary during his absence.—*Observer.*

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S COMMENTARY, in six vols. 12mo, comprises the most valuable portions of Henry and Scott, together with critical remarks from Boothroyd, Clark, Caryl, Horne, Creswell, Kennicott, Lowth, Poole, and others. It is specially adapted for those who need the aid of commentaries, but have no access to larger works. It was originally published at 32s. the set, and subsequently reduced to 24s., and has already had a large circulation. To the clergy and other ministers of small income, to home and city missionaries, Scripture-readers, schoolmasters in National and British schools, and teachers in Sunday or ragged-schools, both at home and in the colonies, the "Commentary" is offered at twelve shillings the set—an offer which, we doubt not, will be extensively embraced.

THE ORATORIANS AND FAMILIES.—The *Weekly Register* (Romanist newspaper) states that Mr. Harrison's son had attended the Romish service at the Brompton Oratory several evenings before he was baptized; that the "young friend" who took him there was a Romanist; and that an elder son of Mr. Harrison had joined the Romish Church some months before. Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett writes to the *Post* to the same effect, and adds that, of the "two gentlemen of the Oratory" specially implicated, "one is, I believe, abroad, while the other, Dr. Faber, is said to be in a dying state." The *Northampton Mercury* has letters from the Rev. J. H. Harrison, rector of Bugbrooke (father of the pervert), defending his original statement from the *Tablet's* imputations of omission, &c. "I have (he says) made up my mind to publish the whole case, and then the public will see what are the practices and the morality of these priests."

ANOTHER BURIAL SCANDAL.—Some excitement has been caused in the parish of Abebury, in Wiltshire, during the past week, in consequence of the vicar, the Rev. J. L. Ross, having refused to bury the body of an infant child. It appears that a child belonging to James and Eliza Middleton, of Kennet, died a few days ago, and the funeral was fixed for Tuesday last. The vicar, however, refused to perform the service, as the child had been baptized at the Free Church, and the funeral was therefore postponed. One of the churchwardens waited on the vicar, and endeavoured to persuade him to perform the service, which the rev. gentleman expressed his willingness to do, but that he could not legally. The body was thereupon taken to the church, and thence to the gates, where the service was conducted by the Rev. James Hussey, the incumbent of the Free Church. The corpse was then taken to the grave, and interred in silence.

THE POPE ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.—The New York papers received by the African publish a letter addressed by the Pope to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of the American difficulties. It commences:—"To our Venerable Brother John, Archbishop of New York. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these tribulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them. For, venerable brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow, while we recapitulate, with painful feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humanity of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God that he would deliver them from so many and so great evils. And we are fully assured that you, also venerable brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of him who is the author of peace and the lover of charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating, again and again, on the minds of the people themselves and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace." The Pope then proceeds to urge on his venerable brother to stir up his people to pray, and to use every exertion to promote peace and charity. He states that of the same date he has forwarded a similar missive to the Archbishop of New Orleans.

THE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—Our readers will be glad to hear that letters have been received by the honorary secretaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa from Bishop Tozer and his party up to May 19. Dr. Steere, in a letter dated "her Majesty's ship Orestes, off the Kongone, May 19, 1863," says that the bishop and all the mission party, except himself, had landed safely with two-thirds of their stores. He was to follow that day with the remainder. All the party were well and in good spirits. The bishop, in his letter, speaks of the great kindness which had been shown to the mission party by all the authorities. The Governor at the Cape, Sir P. Wodehouse, had been most kind and hospitable; so had the admiral, Sir B. Walker. "Captain Gardner," says the bishop in one of his letters, dated May 1, "has, in the most disinterested manner, put his own cabin at our disposal. I feel that the mission is placed under very serious obligations to him, as well on account of our inroad on his private apartment as for his constant and never-ending forethought for our present and future comfort. The officers are, without exception, like the captain, all that one could wish; and we shall feel the parting from such real friends very acutely." The bishop had heard the bad news from Chibisas. In another letter, dated May 25, the bishop says:—"So far as I can speak of plans, I mean to go up to Mazaro, near Chupangas, and then press on to Chibisas, and see with my own eyes the state of affairs. It is a comfort to think we shall have Dr. Livingstone to consult, and I shall be largely guided by his advice. Should a real necessity arise, I shall not scruple to remove the mission to a quiet and more healthy spot. We are most anxious to get on the river, so as to be actually at work; but I do not mean to run any risks either by deputy or in *propria persona*."—*John Bull.*

PUBLIC RECANTATION OF INFIDELITY BY A SECULARIST.—On Tuesday, August 18, a meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of Taylor's Depository, Southwark, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Mr. John Bebbington, who was stated to be the late editor of the *Propagandist and Secular Lecturer*, of the reasons which had induced him to renounce infidelity and embrace Christianity. The Rev. William Barker opened the proceedings by stating that he had known Mr. Bebington from a boy, he having been at one time a junior teacher in his Sunday-school, when he was the pastor of a charge in the country. He had reason to believe that he was an honest sceptic, and he had now the pleasure of believing that he was an honest Christian man. Mr. Bebbington then addressed the meeting, giving a history of his defection from Christianity and the reasons of his return to it.

His father died when he was a child. He was a pious man, and his last expressed wish was that his son should be brought up in the Christian faith. In his earlier years the only chapel he had the opportunity of attending was that belonging to a congregation of Ranters, and their extreme views and extraordinary exhibitions exciting his derision, he began to scoff at them and to seek out passages of Scripture in order to contradict them. He next removed to a part of the country where he attended the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Barker and attended his Sunday-school, but only for the purpose of refuting the doctrines taught there. Ultimately he threw off all cloak or reserve, and came out as an avowed sceptic, and travelled the country to proclaim his doctrines. He then went on to state some of the incidents that led to his re-embracing Christianity. In the month of September last he went on a lecturing expedition to Scotland. The first place at which he held forth was Glasgow. There he saw the churches all crowded on Sundays and even on week-days when there were services in them, and it struck him as strange that he, as the apostle of infidelity, was obliged to hide his head in a small room not capable of containing more than a hundred people, situated in a back street, and even there had but a thin attendance. From Glasgow he went to Greenock, and there the case was worse. All the infidels he could muster were some half-dozen working men. He could not get a printer to print his bills announcing his meetings, nor a bill-poster to paste them up. They were accordingly printed at Paisley, twelve miles off, but they were of little use, for no one came to hear his lectures, and he began seriously to reflect that playing the infidel prophet was something very like playing the fool. On coming back to England these reflection took a practical effect, and after much consideration God revealed himself to him, and he saw the errors of the course he had been pursuing. By recognising that God as the moral Governor of the universe and his own guiltiness in his sight, the scheme of the Atonement became intelligible and precious in his sight; and he could see the beauty as well as the consistency of the whole Christian system. The lecturer concluded by expressing his regret that he had been the means of propagating that which he now believed to have been false and dangerous to the souls of men; but he was doing his best to retrieve the error, and he warned young men who, like himself, might be lead away by the statements of infidel writers, to weigh them well before they embraced them.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Barker for his kindness in presiding.

Religious Intelligence.

YORK, LENDAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. Thos. Morgan, of Rotherham College, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of Lendal Chapel, York.

ABERDEEN.—The Rev. Stephen J. Davis, secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, has accepted a unanimous call from the Baptist church assembling in John-street, Aberdeen, to be their pastor, and expects to enter on his ministry on the first Sabbath of October.

LOWESTOFT.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., two sermons were preached at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, on behalf of the funds for erecting school-rooms at the rear of the chapel, and which are now near completion. The collections amounted to over 20*l.*

PONT-Y-GOF, EBBW VALE.—On Sunday and Monday, 16th and 17th inst., the Independents in this place held their first anniversary after the dedication of their chapel. On Sunday, the Revs. T. Thomas, of Glandwr, and W. Jenkins, of Brynmawr, preached with power; and on Monday evening—

D. S. Lewis, Esq., Victoria, in the chair—the Rev. E. Hughes, of Penmain, delivered an interesting and edifying lecture upon "*Deuddeg Apostol Yr Oen.*" Between the collections on Sunday and the proceeds of the lecture on Monday, a good sum was realised towards paying off the debt of the chapel. Since the foundation-stone of this chapel was laid about two years ago, the young little church has paid more than 500*l.* out of the 1,200*l.* that it cost.

HOVE, BRIGHTON.—This new interest has become settled in church organisation. On Thursday, the 13th inst., the Rev. James Hill, late of Clapham, was recognised as the first pastor, with encouraging prospects of success. The Rev. J. N. Goulty, the Rev. R. Hamilton, the Rev. Jas. Griffin, and the Rev. George Hall took part in the proceedings.

NORTHAMPTON.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at the Corn Exchange, Northampton, a purse, containing 54*l.*, was presented, on behalf of the church and congregation of the Particular Baptist chapel in that town, to the Rev. W. Leach, on the occasion of his resignation of the pastorate of that place of worship.

HECKMONDWIKE—UPPER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—On Friday, the 14th inst., the congregation worshipping at the above chapel assembled in the school-room connected therewith, and partook of a social tea. Afterwards a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. John Tattersfield; when, after being warmly discussed, it was unanimously decided to give the Rev. H. Simon, of Castleford, a call to succeed the late Rev. H. Bean. The advisability of clearing the remaining debt off the schools, which amounted to 800*l.*, together with the necessity of having a new and improved apparatus for warming the chapel, was entered into, and after a few speeches had been made by various gentlemen, pointing out the good which would result from such objects being achieved, a subscription list was opened, and the handsome sum of 1,026*l.* was promised by the gentlemen and ladies present, in sums varying from 5*s.* to 150*l.*, thus realising more than will probably be required.

HARROGATE.—On Wednesday last, the recognition of the Rev. J. H. Gavin as pastor of the Independent church at Harrogate was held in the beautiful edifice recently erected there; and the services were followed by a meeting and bazaar for the sale of work, with the view of paying off the unliquidated debts incurred on building account. The recognition services were conducted by the Revs. J. G. Miall, Bradford; E. R. Conder, Leeds; J. Gwyther, Manchester; and J. H. Morgan, Leeds, and were most interesting and impressive. In the evening, the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, preached, prior to which, however, a meeting of subscribers and other friends was held in the school-room of the chapel for the purpose of concerting measures for the speedy discharge of all remaining pecuniary responsibilities incurred in the erection of the chapel, and repairing the serious damage done by the storm last year, shortly after the completion of the edifice. Mr. J. P. Clapham was called to the chair, and read a report, by the Building Committee, of the business and finances in connection with the building. The report, which was considered perfectly satisfactory, was, by unanimous resolution, adopted. There is a prospect of the whole of the liabilities being liquidated in a short time. In connection with the object of this meeting the lady friends opened a bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy work, to aid in paying off the debt. The bazaar was kept open during Thursday and Friday.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, LINCOLN.—On Sunday last sermons were preached in the Corn Exchange in aid of the funds for the erection of the new chapel in St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, by the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of London, a gentleman of colour, and formerly a slave in Virginia. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new building took place on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. After singing a hymn, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Sella Martin, when the corner-stone was laid by Lord Teynham; a number of coins, the history of the Baptist church, a list of members, &c., and copies of the newspapers published in the city, being previously deposited underneath. The stone having been fixed, his lordship said, "We lay this stone in the corner of the building devoted to the purpose of the worship of Almighty God, the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ the Son of God, and the teaching of his truth, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After singing another hymn, the Rev. T. W. Mathews, of Boston, addressed the assemblage, alluding to those who had assisted in the erection of the old chapel 160 years ago, and to the persecution they endured at the time. Lord Teynham then briefly addressed the assemblage. The "Doxology" was sung, and the company dispersed. At five o'clock the members and friends partook of tea in the Corn Exchange, and in the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Lord Teynham, Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, of London, the Revs. W. R. Stevenson, M.A. (Nottingham), T. W. Mathews, J. Cookson, M.A. (the pastor of the church), J. Sella Martin, and other friends.

BEVERLEY.—On Monday week there was a large gathering in Burton Bushes, a rural spot near Beverley, to celebrate the settlement of the Rev. G. Richards, as minister of the ancient Independent church meeting in Lairgate Chapel. There were upwards of 1,000 persons present. The services were opened with singing, and prayer offered up by Mr. Richards, who officiated for the Rev. J. Sibree, who was prevented from attending by his official duties in connexion with the Hull cemetery. The Revs. E. Jukes, and H. Ollerenshaw, then delivered heart-stirring discourses; after which a cold collation was partaken of in the centre glade in the open air. On the following Wednesday evening a supplementary tea-meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, which was neatly decorated for the occasion. The Rev. G. Richards, in an opening address, very feelingly and forcibly referred to his settlement in Beverley, the kindness he had received, and the success which had attended his ministrations. Mr. J. Hind gave an interesting sketch of the old church in Lairgate, and alluded to the successful labours of Mr. Richards; the result in a few short months was, that the church was more than doubled, and the congregations had increased to a degree which the most sanguine never anticipated. The followed the singing of a number of pieces by amateurs, concluding with the National Anthem. Mr. Richards highly complimented the vocalists for the excellent way in which they had gone through their pieces. He hoped that "people's concerts" would be established; he was convinced that if rightly conducted, they would have a most beneficial tendency, and would do much to raise the industrious classes. After various votes of thanks the meeting separated much pleased with the celebration.

STOCKPORT—ORDINATION.—On Wednesday the Rev. J. T. Woodhouse, of Cavendish Theological College, Manchester, who has accepted the pastorate of the Independent church worshipping at the Tabernacle, Middle Hillgate, in Stockport, was ordained in the presence of a large and highly-respectable congregation. The Tabernacle Chapel is erected upon the site of the oldest Dissenting chapel in Stockport, its foundation dating so far back as the year 1700, in the reign of William and Mary. The present edifice superseded the original in 1807. The newly-ordained pastor is the seventh in succession during the present century. The tabernacle is surrounded by a dense population, chiefly of the lower classes, the majority of whom attend no place of worship. The students from Cavendish College were present at the ordination. The Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of Cavendish College, delivered the introductory discourse, which was an able and lucid exposition of the principles and practices of Independents. The Rev. J. Buckley next asked why the church had invited the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse; and Mr. John Bennett, the senior deacon, replied on their behalf. The Rev. J. Buckley then asked the usual questions of the pastor elect, the answers to which embraced the chief points of his past history, his reasons for entering the Independent ministry, and his creed. An impressive ordination prayer, accompanied by the laying on of hands, was offered by the Rev. E. Metcalf, entreating the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and imploring the Divine blessing. The Rev. Dr. Parker, of Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, delivered an eloquent and powerful charge on the duties appertaining to the ministerial office. The interesting ceremony, which occupied about two hours and a half, was brought to a close with prayer by the Rev. J. Evans, Superintendent of the Stockport Town Mission. The greater part of the congregation adjourned to the New Mechanics' Institution, where tea had been provided for the accommodation of friends. The body of the large lecture-hall was comfortably filled. Dr. James Sidebottom, President of Cavendish College, through whose liberality the congregation of the Tabernacle were enabled to make the "call," occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the various ministers who had taken part in the ceremony, including the Rev. J. T. Woodhouse, the Rev. N. K. Pugsley, &c. The proceedings here terminated with the usual votes of thanks to the ladies and the chairman.

SYDNEY.—The eighth anniversary of the opening of the Bourke-street Congregational Church, and the second of the settlement of the Rev. T. Johnson, were celebrated by special sermons, and by a tea and public meeting on the evening of the 2nd of June. The religious services were numerously attended. At the public meeting the pastor, the Rev. T. Johnson, presided. After a very satisfactory report had been read and adopted, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. W. Moss, from Melbourne, S. C. Kent, J. Eggleston, and B. G. Wilson, from Queensland. Special sermons were preached on the 24th May, in the Ebenezer Chapel, on the occasion of the anniversary of the opening of that place of worship. The Revs. W. Slatyer, S. C. Kent, and S. Humphreys officiated at the services. On the Tuesday evening following upwards of 250 persons attended the tea-meeting, and at the subsequent public meeting, presided over by the Rev. S. Humphreys, the report and financial statement of the chapel were read, which documents showed that the church affairs were in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. Several ministers and friends addressed the meeting.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.—On the 13th of May, a very numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Princes-street, Dunedin, for the purpose of initiating measures towards the erection of a place of worship for the Congregationalists hitherto assembling in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The tea and accessories were provided by a number of ladies favourable to the cause, who respectively presided over their well-spread boards. On the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Poore and Connebee, of Melbourne, the latter of whom is for the present the officiating minister of the congregation. Thomas Dick, Esq. (Presbyterian), was called to the chair, and in the course of his speech said he felt sure that no section of the Evangelical Church of Christ, no body of Christians, would entertain any feelings akin to alarm or opposition at the prospect of another church being established. They, the Evangelical Churches, acknowledged one common origin, and professed allegiance to one common Head, and though differing from each other on non-essential points, they were of one mind and of one heart on all the great fundamental principles of the Gospel. Mr. J. H. Barr, secretary of the provisional committee, then read the report, which proposed that the church should proceed to the erection of a place of worship calculated to accommodate six hundred sitters, the estimated cost of which cannot be less than about 2,000*l.* Mr. Connebee, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had everything to stimulate and encourage. He had been told that they possessed a floating population that might be estimated at 20,000. Now he would ask if only one-half or one-quarter of this number were disposed to attend public worship, how could they be accommodated? Mr. T. S. Forsaith, in a short speech, seconded the motion. He related how, in days gone by, the people of Auckland, when comparatively weak in numbers and poor in purse, wiped off a debt of 1,000*l.*, pressing on one of their churches, in fourteen days. The Rev. D. M. Stuart expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting. As a Christian man, he witnessed with intense delight the increase of religious privileges in the increase of the places of worship. He was not at all afraid that the people of Otago would build too many churches, still, he could not but say, that it caused something very like a pang, when the offspring whom he had reared left the material abode to set up a home of their own. He then spoke of the parent church of Otago, and the various churches that have since sprung up, as all having common ends—the conversion of sinners, the edification of believers, and the glory of God. The Rev. J. L. Poore, of Melbourne, stated that Independency or Congregationalism represented a principle essential in the Christian church—that, namely, of the spirituality and independence of Christ's Kingdom. In the colonies, where all denominations were on an equality, there was, properly speaking, no Dissent; we enjoyed what our fathers had to fight for—a fair field, and no favour. There was still fighting in England, and there would be more yet; and there, there must still be Dissent. But the truth was, out here in the colonies, we could say—no Dissent here. Mr. Poore then went on, in a powerful speech, with occasional humorous anecdotes, to urge seriously the duty of a great and united effort to get a suitable building erected for the Congregationalists. He concluded by calling upon any disposed to give, spontaneously to rise and name their sum, or to fill up the forms which were provided and circulated in the room. Several papers were then handed in, and the names and amounts subscribed read out to the meeting. The sums varied from 1*l.* up to 100*l.*; and the total result of the meeting we understand to be about 505*l.* Mr. Hepburn moved a vote of thanks to the chairman; and the Rev. Mr. Poore moved thanks to the ladies who had provided at their own expense so amply for the social enjoyments of the meeting. After this a hymn was sung; and, at a little past ten o'clock, the meeting dispersed, evidently pleased and encouraged by the favourable commencement made in initiating the building of a place of worship for the first congregation of Independents in Dunedin.

Correspondence.

CLERICAL SLAVEHOLDERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Very able replies have already been made to the "Address" of the clergy of the Southern States; but I ask permission to state a few additional facts in reference to it, premising that I narrowly escaped death in Kentucky for preaching against slavery. I believe all the signers of the "Address" are slaveholders. A number of them are known to be so. As a rule all Southern ministers hold slaves. I met with one exception only in Kentucky—that was the Rev. John G. Free. There are about 6,000 ministers of all denominations in the Slave States, and one-half of them are connected with the Southern army. Bishop Polk is a large slaveholder. He doffed his canonicals, donned his regimentals, became a brigadier-general, and went to Columbus. I suppose he ordered the town to be burnt, when he retreated. He fought at Island No. 10 and at Corinth, and, it is said, is to supersede Bragg.

A letter I received from America stated that one minister, who became a captain in the Confederate army, trained his recruits in the basement of his place of worship.

The "Address" is from white slaveholders. When the coloured population have an opportunity of sending an address, the other side of the story will be told. But should they venture to do so, the clerical lords of the lash may apply the "slaughter" remedy threatened in certain contingency as "absolutely necessary for the public safety." The price paid for advertising the "Address" might have been the profits of slave-dealing, and "red with the blood of the hearts that were sold." Looking, however, at the "Address" in the light of the history of American theology, it is an exponent of the corrupt level to which it has descended. It is just forty-three years ago that American ministers began to justify man-stealing by the Bible. It was then a formidable accession was made to the slave power by the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State as the effect of the Missouri compromise.

Whitfield, it is true, held slaves for his Orphan House in Georgia, and members of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania held slaves. They thought the relation was compatible with kindness. We have more light, and know that crime and cruelty are inseparable from slavery.

It was, however, banished from New England and Pennsylvania by the theological teachings of Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Styles, Jonathan Edwards, Anthony Benezet, and John Woolman. Sixty years ago there were many

anti-slavery preachers in the Slave States. The Rev. David Barrow, a Virginian, emancipated his slaves, and wrote and published a work entitled, "Involuntary, Unmerited, Perpetual, Absolute Slavery examined on the Principles of Nature, Reason, Justice, Policy, and Scripture." The last work of Thomas Clarkson was an address to the Southern ministers urging them either to preach against slavery or leave the Slave States. They have done neither. I believe that every one who signed the "Address" did so from the necessities of his position, and in opposition to his honest convictions. They know that the coloured people have as good a right to wages, education, marriage, and religion as if they were white as alabaster. They know that slave law deprives them of these rights. But they know also that it would be death to avow their convictions. Several anti-slavery ministers have been murdered in the Slave States for preaching against slavery, and the Rev. Mr. Bewley was hung by the mob in Texas for being suspected of holding anti-slavery sentiments. He left a large family, and one of his daughters was blind. I propose to show to what extent the signers of the "Address" are responsible for deeds like the above, not practised even by the heathen. The Rev. W. S. Plumber, D.D., was pastor of one of the churches in Richmond. He was a slaveholder. In his absence from Richmond the clergy of that city purged themselves in a body from the charge of being favourably disposed to abolition. On his return he lost no time in communicating to the chairman of the "Commsttee of Correspondence" his agreement with his clerical brethren. In his letter to the chairman he uses the following language:—

> If Abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, it is but fair that they should receive the first warming at the fire. . . . Abolitionists are like infidels wholly unaddicted to martyrdom for opinion's sake. Let them understand that they will be caught [lynched] if they come among us, and they will take good heed to keep out of our way. There is not one among them who has any more idea of shedding his blood in this cause than he has of making war on the Grand Turk.

This is in the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," part 4, chap. 1. For writing that letter he not only stood higher in the estimation of the community, but in that of his brother ministers in Richmond. Such are the men who tell the English public that they do "not fear the issue of a full discussion of the whole question of slavery," "fear no investigation, and decline no debate."

Another illustration. The Rev. Jacob Knapp, a revival minister, preached in Richmond from the text, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," and actually impressed on the audience the truth that the coloured people were their neighbours. Perilous conduct!—had he forgotten the letter of Dr. Plummer? As might have been expected, the Richmond ministers gathered around him at the close of the sermon, and required him to give a pledge that he would not again preach that coloured people were their neighbours. Among the ministers were, I feel persuaded, some of those who signed the "Address." Mr. Knapp refused to do so. They then told him to flee for his life, and that he would be murdered if he stayed in Richmond that night. He fled that night to the Free States, and saved his life. All the facts were published in the religious papers.

The Rev. E. L. Magoon was a Richmond pastor. He came to England and was excluded from every pulpit because he was the pastor of a slaveholding church. On his return from America he contended that coloured people ought to be instructed. His church refused on this account to continue him as their pastor. The Rev. Mr. Malcolm was pastor of a church at Wheeling. He was dismissed for contending that coloured people ought to be taught to read. With his brother he has just been drawn for the Federal army.

The Rev. Drs. Cox and Hoby visited Richmond in 1835, as delegates from the English Baptists. When asked why they did not condemn slavery in that city, they replied that had it been attempted, the magistrates would have dissolved the meeting. But Southern ministers "fear no investigation, and decline no debate."

Had they been honest in their statement they would endeavour by law to secure freedom of discussion. I deny that one of them has done so. Now what are these laws? They punish by fine and imprisonment any postmaster who forwards a newspaper containing anti-slavery matter. Such papers are to be burnt. I could give a number of instances of this law having been enforced.

I began to labour in Virginia in the gore of land called the pan-handle, running up between Pennsylvania and Ohio. When I made an appointment to preach on slavery the sheriff came to me and showed me the risk I was running. He opened his law book and pointed out that it was enacted in 1849, that "If a free person, by speaking or writing, maintain that owners have not a right of property in slaves, he shall be confined in jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding 500 dollars. He may be arrested and carried before the justice by any white person."

Well, I preached against slavery, and then got up a meeting to petition for the repeal of the law. After a long discussion it was carried that we should not petition. One of the audience, a native of the State, went into the streets and addressed the people as follows:—"Virginians, in opposing free discussion you are putting chains on your children."

One man was arrested on circulating some poetry. It was the lamentation of a lost spirit who justified slavery in his probationary state. I quote a verse:—

> They paid me well, they made me fat,
> To preach down abolition;
> I died—and now I am in hell;
> How altered my condition!

He was required to give bonds to keep the peace for two years. But Southern ministers "decline no debate."

In a book published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, entitled, "The New Reign of Terror in the Slave States, for 1859-60," there are a large class of cases where persons were driven out of Virginia by Lynch-law. Three young ladies, teachers in academies, were driven out of Richmond because they were natives of the North. One blind woman from another town because she was suspected of being opposed to slavery. An old man was imprisoned because some armed ruffians found in his house some copies of the *Albany Evening Journal*. I quote one extract:—

A correspondent of a Richmond paper makes the following offer:—

> 100,000 dollars Reward.—Messrs. Editors,—I will be one of one hundred gentlemen who will give twenty-five dollars each for the heads of the following traitors—[Here follow more than seventy names, including those of Charles Sumner, Dr. Cheever, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, and other friends of the slave. It closes thus]—And I will be one of one hundred to pay five hundred dollars each (fifty thousand dollars) for the head of William H. Seward, and would add a similar reward for Fred. Douglas, but regarding him as head and shoulders above these traitors, will permit him to remain where he now is.
>
> Richmond.

Such is the public sentiment of Richmond, such the lynch laws and State laws of Virginia. The work of Southern ministers is to create religious sympathy for the slave system by means of the Bible, and to use religion as they do their whips and chains, to urge and restrain their victims. This is called preaching the Gospel and Christianity in the Slave States!

The signers of the "Address" recommend this religion, steeped as it is in iniquity and crimsoned and reeking with the guilt of monstrous and accumulated wrong to God and man. Instead of sanctifying and saving, it leads blindfold to perdition the subjects of its influence.

With one remark I close this too extended letter. It may be said that because these ministers are slaveholders they would be protected in checking the scenes of violence described. I deny it. They must yield obedience to every demand of the slave power, or bear the fearful penalty. The Confederacy is the slave power enthroned. The "Address" is designed to support it, and had one of these ministers dared to withhold his signature his life would have been in danger, had the fact been known. Parson Brownlow and Ex-Governor Aiken were both slaveholders, but they were sent to prison for not approving of the Confederacy. These facts may prove of some little service in judging of the "Address"; and thanking you, Sir, for your determined resistance of the slaveholding Confederacy,

I am, &c.,
EDWARD MATHEWS.

17, Brunswick-street, Dover-road,
London, August 25.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the Scotia we have advices to the 12th inst., and by the extra steamer City of Cork (by telegraph to Cape Race) to the 14th.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

It is reported that General Meade has twice tendered his resignation, and now insists upon its acceptance. General Grant is spoken of as his successor.

The army of the Potomac is to be reorganised. Drafted men and substitutes are now reinforcing it.

The Federals have arrested all the inhabitants north of the Rappahannock, as far as Belle Plaine. They have occupied Beverley Ford. Mosby's guerillas are still committing depredations between Alexandria and Fairfax.

General Meade has published a report from General Kilpatrick, refuting General Lee's official denial of the accuracy of Meade's report of the engagement of July 14 at Falling Waters.

A new Confederate camp has been discovered at Pony Mountain, near Culpepper.

General Lee's head-quarters were at Gordonsville, and his main body was on the line of the Rapidan. It is stated that General Lee had received a division from General Bragg's army, and has sent one of his own divisions to Charleston. The Confederate picquets extend along the south bank of the Rappahannock, though the Federal cavalry occasionally scour the country as far as the lower fords of the Rapidan. Stafford Court House and Aquia Creek are within the Federal lines.

A telegram of the 14th says:—"General Lee has a considerable force between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and holds all the mountain passes. It is anticipated he may send a portion of his forces through one of the gaps to Gainsville or Manassas, in order to attack simultaneously the front and rear of General Meade's position. A considerable Confederate cavalry force is in the Shenandoah Valley."

BLOWING UP OF A GUNBOAT ON JAMES RIVER.

General Foster, with the ironclad Sangamon, and the gunboats Commodore Barney and Cohasset, left Fortress Monroe on the 4th inst., and proceeded up the James River to reconnoitre Fort Darling. When within seven miles of the fort a torpedo was exploded under the Commodore Barney, which lifted her ten feet out of the water, and seriously injured her hull. The column of water thrown up by the explosion fell upon the deck of the Barney, and washed thirty men overboard, all of whom, excepting two, were rescued. An effective fire of artillery and musketry from the shore was opened upon the fleet, during which several of the officers and crews were killed or injured. The fleet was put about, and, under a running fight, returned down the river.

THE DRAFT.

The Governor of New York has written to President Lincoln, complaining of the injustice done to the State by the mode of enrolment, and asking for a suspension of the draft until the errors are corrected. He urges volunteering to be substituted for the draft, and claims that by the constitution the Conscription Act should be tested in the State's Courts. President Lincoln replied that the draft must be enforced, but that the districts where there is any irregularity could be re-enrolled. The President does not object to submit the constitutionality of the Conscription Act to the decision of the Courts, but cannot consent to lose time while obtaining judgment, "as the enemy is driving every man into his ranks very much as a butcher drives bullocks into his slaughter-pen, thus producing an army which will soon turn upon the victorious Federals if not sustained by recruits. The volunteer system is so far exhausted as to be inadequate."

Governor Seymour addressed another letter to President Lincoln, re-asserting that there was injustice and fraud in the enrolment, and furnishing statistics proving that more persons were enrolled in the Democratic than in the Republican districts. Governor Seymour says he is sure that the President cannot fail to right these gross wrongs. The President, under date of the 11th, replied that he should adhere to his intention of immediately resuming the draft.

Much alarm prevailed in New York in consequence of this correspondence, as it was feared that the working classes, supported by the opinion of the Governor, would again attempt a forcible resistance.

The trials of the parties accused of participating in the recent riots in New York were being conducted before Recorder Hoffman. Several of the prisoners have been sentenced to terms in the State prison varying from three months to ten years.

The Judge-Advocate-General has furnished the Governor of New York with a report upon the conscription and enrolment, showing that twelve districts which have voted the Democratic ticket are required to furnish more conscripts than sixteen Republican districts polling double the number of votes. The report says:—

It is a partisan enrolment, designed to take out of the city the greater part of the Democratic majority, and as far as the draft has proceeded the names drawn were mainly Democratic. This fraud was certainly perpetrated without the knowledge of the President and the provost-marshal. A general and irresponsible cabal outside must be looked to for the sources of this iniquity. If justice is not done it will remain in history as a gigantic political fraud.

REPORTED LEVY OF SOUTHERN NEGROES.

A telegram from Baltimore, dated August 11, says:—"The Southern Government has determined to arm the whole ablebodied negro population, to resist Federal aggressions."

It is reported that Confederate General Richardson is conscripting all light-coloured negroes in West Tennessee to serve as soldiers for three years, at the expiration of which they will receive their freedom, but no pay.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

It is reported that 8,000 Federal reinforcements arrived at Charleston on the 1st inst., and would land on the south end of Folly Island.

Advices from Charleston of the 7th inst. report no change in the siege of that city. A vessel which passed Charleston on the night of the 7th states that Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island kept up a terrific bombardment on the Federal position. A combined land and naval assault on Charleston was said to be appointed for the 13th, which the Federals are sanguine will result in the capture of Forts Sumter and Wagner and of Cumming's Point. Deserters assert that the Confederates have removed guns from Sumter, and have mounted them on James Island. The Confederates are actively at work on James Island with preparations to defeat the Federal plans. Federal reinforcements of coloured troops continue to be sent to Charleston.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.

The *New York Herald* states that several Cabinet meetings have been held at Washington, at which the Mexican question was discussed. It was decided to demand from France the entire abandonment of the monarchical scheme.

The *New York Herald* asserts that a convention of prominent Republicans will be held at Washington next week. The object of the meeting is not known, but the *Herald* asserts that information has reached Washington that the Confederates were willing to return to the Union if terms were offered them, and that the Republican party is desirous to stop the war, and to avoid the unpopularity of the conscription. Hence a meeting has been called. [The *Tribune* utterly denies this rumour.]

The *Cincinnati Commercial* of the 8th says:—"An important meeting of distinguished persons will come off in Washington within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed."

The *World* thinks the reported determination of the Administration not to listen to terms of settlement without the total extinction of slavery, nor to hold any intercourse with the Confederate Government to arrange a preliminary peace, prove that the Administration is determined to delay settlement until after the Presidential election, as if the South returned to the Union before that time the fate of the Republican party would be sealed.

THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

General Bragg was at Chattanooga. Part of his army was at Rome, Georgia. It is rumoured that Bishop Polk has superseded General Bragg. General Johnstone's forces are reported as being in good condition and spirits, and filled with confidence in their leader and themselves.

To compensate for the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson it is proposed by the Confederates to organise, under military authority, bodies of flying artillery, to prevent the navigation of the Mississippi.

A Federal force has marched down the centre of Arkansas. Other forces are preparing to clear the territory west of the Mississippi of the organised Confederate forces.

On the 4th inst. eighteen Federal negro soldiers from Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, proceeded to Beckham's Landing, in Tennessee, and murdered a Mr. Beckham and his whole family of six persons. A number of the murderers have been arrested, and state that they were incited to the act by the chaplain of their regiment, who had been unsuccessful in the attempt to obtain the freedom of a coloured girl belonging to Mr. Beckham.

The Little Rock *True Delta* of the 8th ult. states that the attack upon Helena, Arkansas, by Generals Holmes and Price on the 4th, failed in consequence of the heavy rains, which rendered the roads next to

mpassable, and greatly delayed the movement. The Federals thus received warning of the Confederate advance, and were able to prepare for successful resistance.

A battle is imminent at Fort Blunt, Indian territory.

Orders have been sent from Washington, permitting Commissioners to visit the army and take the votes of the Iowa troops for the State elections.

SECESSION MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Considerable excitement has been caused throughout California by a contemplated rising of Secessionists. An affray has occurred at Vasalia, in the northern part of the State, between the soldiers and Secessionists. The citizens were arming, and cavalry was sent to Vasalia. Secession outbreaks are also rumoured to have occurred in Santa Clara and Salano counties, north and south of San Francisco Bay. The fortifications of San Francisco are to be commenced immediately. [A later telegram denies the authenticity of these reports.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

The special correspondent of the *Times* has arrived at Baltimore, and describes the state of that city. He says that General Schenck and his soldiers have established a petty reign of terror; they have given political passion full swing; they have organised a party into a police, clumsy and blundering. The writer then enumerates a few instances; he states that in the South-West the Federal conquerers settle on the lands of the vanquished. Many keep the slaves, and hiring them as free labourers, compel them to cultivate the land for their own conquerors' benefit.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 8th inst., thinks the lull in the military operations will last through the month of August. Every nerve was being strained to reinforce Meade's army, and by 1st September it would probably muster 100,000 strong.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Captain M. F. Maury, who is at present residing in this country, on the prospects of the Confederates. He asserts they were never brighter. The North is fighting for the conquest and makes the attack—the South is fighting to be let alone, and it acts on the defensive; the South therefore cannot stop the war, but the North can. The Union, the bond of which was voluntary fraternisation, cannot be resolved by the force of America—the Union is gone, neither party can subjugate the other; it follows that the war is not to be ended by the sword—other agencies must be called into play. The war is becoming more and more unpopular in the North. New York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New York is becoming the champion of States' right in the North, and to that extent is taking Southern ground. There are dissensions in other quarters. Even now Mr. Lincoln has to keep an armed force not only in New York and Kentucky, but in Ohio, Indiana, and other States; he is even now making one up in Iowa to put down there a cry for peace. He is likely to have occupation for all the recruits his conscription will give in keeping down his own people. The writer concludes by saying that all the Confederates have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch their chances, and strike whenever there is an opportunity for a good stroke.

The *Times* contains a letter from its special correspondent, dated Washington, August 3rd, which speaks of the "mighty change which is coming over the South," of "the revolution which is being accomplished noiselessly and steadily under our very eyes at this present moment." He represents that the North is pouring itself out upon the South, and that the victorious legions will be quartered on the vanquished land, and the entire South re-colonised.

The whole face of this continent is rapidly changing. The Northern invasion of the Southern States partakes in a great measure of the movement of the Gothic and Vandal hordes into the exhausted provinces of the old Roman Empire. The conqueror settles on the prostrate land. The Federal armies spread disorder and desolation wherever they appear. They rouse the negroes to freedom, and profit by the helplessness into which sudden emancipation throws the improvident freedmen. The lords of the soil in large tracts of Tennessee or Mississippi are all away in Lee's or his fellow-combatants' armies. Their families fly before their invaders, their homes remain desolate, their labourers wander about, their property lies waste, unclaimed. The Northern soldier seizes on the land he has conquered. He is not unfrequently a squatter by nature; an adventurer by the force of circumstances. Many a volunteer enlisted for three months or three years, but as he left his New England or his Western home, he in many instances bade a lasting farewell. He left nothing worth having, nothing to be regretted, behind him. The American is always ready for a flitting; always willing to begin a new life; always on the look-out for a new home. Hitherto the pioneering tide was always westward, because, in the South, slavery shut the way against free labour. But now the South is to be free, and its lands are cheaper than any lot in Wisconsin or Oregon. They are to be had for the taking. Many a man who enlisted for a fixed term would be at a loss what to do with himself on its expiration. Some of them, most of them, enter on a new engagement. They will abide under the standards till the war is over, but whether for war or peace, of one thing they are sure, they will never go back to their country. This is the case with many of the native Americans, but it is more generally so with the myriads of German, Irish, and other adventurers who constituted the main strength of the Northern army. Of these a great many had barely landed in New York or Boston on the first outbreak of hostilities. They had no definite plan as to their further progress; they had not made up their minds as to their ultimate destination. As they were hesitating between Canada and California, the Republican bounties came to tempt them, and they turned their hatchets or reaping-hooks into sabres and bayonets. The would-be settlers hired themselves out as soldiers; but when soldiers' work is done, they will naturally look back to their original purpose as settlers. A journey back to the North and East is the last thing they would think of; civilised life has no prize to tempt them with; it has crowded them, pushed them from its bosom. The far West is very far; Canada is cold and gloomy; California is lawless and wasteful; why should they go further and fare worse? The South is all before them where to choose; there are houses and plantations, cleared forests, tilled fields, ready-made settlements, stray cattle, masterless slaves to be utilised as free labourers. "The freed man," we are informed upon official authority, "must for a long time work under the superintendence of Government." The deserving veteran, the subduer of the rebellion, will become the freed man's taskmaster. The victorious legion will be quartered on the vanquished land on something akin to the feudal system. The South will be recolonised, and the invasion will lead to an agrarian settlement.

It is not easy to reconcile all this with the immutable laws of property—not easy to foresee to how many suits and contests this wholesale usurpation of Southern soil may not give rise hereafter. But the mighty change is no less inevitable; the revolution is no less being accomplished, noiselessly but steadily, under our very eyes at this present moment. Woe to the conquered! Many of the Southern landowners will leave their bones bleaching on the well-contested fields of Virginia; many will expiate their "treason" on the scaffold or in durance in the State fortresses; not a few will wander out into perpetual banishment; the remaining few will have to come to terms.

After elaborating this idea, the writer speaks of the continued influx of European immigrants (of which, a fortnight before, he had been himself a witness), and draws this conclusion:—

The phenomena of the darkest Middle Ages are reproducing themselves under our very eyes. The North American hive of nations is swarming down southwards, and the European tide is rushing in, pressing on, allowing no slack or stagnation, giving the wilfulness of man all the impulse of irresistible fate. It was not so much as recruits for the Northern armies now in the field that these new-comers were so rapturously hailed at their landing in the country of their adoption; but they were welcomed as combatants in that great war of colonisation and civilisation which enlists its pioneers out of all the European tribes, but in which the Anglo-Saxon deems himself entitled to take the lead.

All this, of course, rests on the supposition that the subjugation of the South is a mere question of time. The North is already improving its victory before it has thoroughly achieved it. But the South is standing its ground manfully, and looks to France or Mexico for a chance of restoring its waning power and turning the tide of its adverse fortune.

One of the *Times* correspondents, who is sojourning awhile on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, thus speaks of the relation between the two nations on either bank:—

If the idea of annexation to the United States ever recommended itself to the minds of any portion of the Canadian people, as alike their destiny and their interest, the progress of the war has greatly weakened, if it has not utterly dispelled it. The "canny" Scotch element prevails largely among them. They look before they leap. They know when they are well off. They prize the bird in the hand above the two birds in the bush. They have seen the ship of the Yankee Republic in the fair weather and in the foul, and have discovered that the gallant vessel is not quite so seaworthy as its builders imagined and its crew would represent. They prefer the reality of liberty without the drawbacks of constant electioneering, and think it a blessing rather than a misfortune that a Governor of limited powers, either for good or evil, should be appointed over them, without the trouble, the inconvenience, the expense, and the general nuisance of convulsing the whole country to elect him. In addition to this, they have no desire to be involved in the many intricate and dangerous questions that North and South have yet to settle before they can even become good neighbours. They do not desire participation in controversies that may breed anarchy and revolution in long and miserable succession. They have not the slightest intention to submit themselves to the slavery of a conscription; to make themselves participators in a debt as huge as that of the mother country, incurred in about a hundredth part of the time; to share in the onerous taxation which it will entail upon themselves and their posterity if it be paid, or in the shame of its repudiation should an indignant and dishonest people resolve to shake it off. Whatever force of attraction the Federal Government may have once exercised upon Canada has been changed into repulsion, and even the vision of independence, once cherished by many as the natural growth and certain fortune of so noble a colony, has ceased to possess its former charm in their eyes. They see that Great Britain, strong with the strength and wise with the wisdom of a thousand years, possesses to-day a more stable as well as a more liberal Government than it enjoyed a hundred years ago, while the great American Republic, that has not seen its ninetieth birthday, is falling to pieces, to be replaced, after a series of bloody and fruitless struggles, by a relentless military despotism, that will allow no right to the people but the right of making money, to be taken from them by the tax-gatherer. Annexation to such a Republic is not to be thought of; independence alongside of it, without the support of the parent State, is as little to their minds. All the cry now is to strengthen the links that unite Canada with the mother country, and to borrow from it the last great ornament and cement of a permanent Governor in the shape of King or Viceroy of the Blood Royal of England.

The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following account of the treatment of the body of a Federal officer who commanded negro troops before Charleston:—

The lieutenant-colonel in command of one of the negro regiments raised in Massachusetts was a Mr. Shaw, a young man belonging to one of the best and most respected families in the State, one of the foremost in whatsoever things are lovely and of good report; famed for their charity, their philanthropy, their culture and refinement. He was an only son, was married but three weeks before he sailed, was young, handsome, accomplished, the idol of his own family, and one of the most favoured favourites of the best society in this country. He took the command of the regiment partly from the ardent desire which in him was hereditary to assist in rescuing the black race from degradation, and partly to relieve the enlistment of negroes from the odour of vulgarity which it was at first feared would surround it. He fell at the head of his men in the second gallant and unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner, near Charleston, and his body remained in the enemy's hands, the "chivalry," mark you, of South Carolina. He had displayed the most undaunted bravery, and displayed it, too, with the full knowledge that he had no quarter to expect, in case he came to close quarters. One would think that if it had not had another title to respect in the world, brave men would have been disposed to respect his body as that of a brave man, and have, in accordance with the custom which has hitherto prevailed in this as in all other civilised warfare, delivered his remains to his friends if they choose to ask for them. A flag of truce was sent to ask for them on the following day, but the request was refused, and they were buried in a common pit, "between two or three layers of niggers," to use the language of the Charleston papers, which have been ever since boasting of the barbarity. It has been committed, and they avow it, to gratify a thorough slave-holder's desire to outrage the body of a dead enemy, for they think burial amongst negroes the last of indignities; but think of the state of mind of the men who could perpetrate it.

The same writer shows what "guerilla" warfare means in the Western States:—

The encouragement given by the Richmond Government to what they call "guerilla warfare" has led throughout the South, and especially the South-West, to the organisation of innumerable bands of mounted ruffians, who have occupied themselves in robbery "pure and simple," of friend and foe alike. Every blackguard who had a taste for plunder and disliked fighting escaped the conscription by stealing a horse and enrolling himself in one of these fraternities; and those who know the South-West know what numbers of desperadoes could be furnished for such service, and are fit for nothing else, by almost every village from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. It is the strict and literal truth to say that these men have robbed and murdered Secessionists and Federals indiscriminately. I sent you some months ago a despairing exposure of their enormities, cut from a Southern paper. In the border States they added to their other crimes that of murdering the private enemies of members of the bands, on the pretext that they were Unionists. What makes the matter all the more deplorable, and Davis's complaints all the more hypocritical, is that the Federal commanders have twice and again sought to extirpate these cutthroats and marauders, by threatening to hang every guerilla caught in arms. There was no other way of dealing with them. They are not under the control of the Confederate generals, and do not report to them, and all complaints against them when they violate the laws of war are idle. But every threat to hang them has been met by a counter-threat of retaliation by the Confederate War Department. So that, strange as it may seem, the man who to-day invokes the indignation of the world against the Federals for violation of the rules of war, has for two years deliberately extended the protection of those rules to bands of brigands over whom he exercises no control, for whose acts he cannot be held responsible, and who, according to the complaints of his own people, have desolated the region in which they operated, and all this without a particle of excuse beyond the fact that perhaps once in a month they threw a Federal train off the track, or fired a volley into a despatch-boat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Earl Russell has sent to Lloyds' a notification which he has received from Washington in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. It is to the effect that vessels trading to New Orleans and up the Mississippi will be convoyed between New Orleans and Vicksburg by Federal gunboats.

Condition of the Freedmen in South Carolina.—A gentleman recently from the department of South Carolina communicates to the Boston *Traveller* some interesting facts with regard to the condition of the freedmen on the Sea Islands. The conscription has taken a large part of the able-bodied male negroes, and the others have been left by Government to shift for themselves. This they are doing, and they show much industry, tact, and perseverance. The plantations and garden patches which they lease from the Government are well cultivated, and will be quite productive. There is only one plantation (Lady's Island) which is owned by the negroes who work it. It was purchased at a Government sale last year, by a gentleman, who sold it to the negroes at cost—viz., 400 dols. They paid one half of the purchase-money down, and the balance will be paid from the crop now in the ground. The plantation is worked by seven men, eight women, six boys, and one girl, who also support an old man, and twelve boys and six girls who attend school. They have planted three acres of ground nuts, four and one-half acres of peas, fifty acres of corn, sixty-three and one-half acres of cotton, six acres of potatoes, and one and one-half acres of rice. The crops are now growing finely, and no farm in New England is more free from weeds. They have one mule and two horses, and will produce two years' supply of provisions, besides the cotton, rice, and other articles which they will have to sell. Such facts as these should weigh conclusively against any amount of theorising upon the problem of the capacity of the negro to take care of himself.

Admiral Farragut had arrived at New York in the steamer Hartford.

A telegram from New York of August 14 says:—"Money abundant. Gold, 25¾ per cent. prem. Exchange on London—Bankers' bills, 138½. Stocks improving.

Mr. C. B. Sedgewick, the late chairman of the Congressional Naval Committee, has written a letter stating that Mr. Howard, of New York, came to him in July, 1860, saying he came at the instance of Messrs. Laird to make proposals to the Navy Depart-

ment. Mr. Sedgewick referred him to the Secretary of the Navy, who declined entering into negotiations. Mr. Howard was either Mr. Laird's agent or a volunteer expecting a commission, but was not an agent of the Navy Department.

The Secretary of War has ordered three Confederate prisoners to be confined, and held as hostages for three negroes captured on board the steamer Isaac Smith, whom the Confederates refuse to exchange.

General Shipley, formerly military governor of New Orleans under General Butler, made a speech at Portland, Maine, on the 10th. He defended the policy of the Government, vindicated the course of General Butler at New Orleans, and hoped that the last drop of Union blood and the last dollar of Union money would be expended before the Government would treat with the Confederates on the basis of separation.

Sufferings of the Confederate Soldiery.—The description of General Bragg's retreat across Tennessee, as given by one of the sufferers, in colours which leave no doubt as to its authenticity, is something to make a very salamander shrink from active life at this fiery season. "None of us," says the letter, at the climax, "have more than one suit of clothes, and many are almost naked. Nearly one-tenth of the army is barefoot. The single suit of clothes that the luckiest of us have is fermenting with the sweat that has soaked it for thirteen days." There is some of the poetry of war for you.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The State of Meade's Army.—The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"As to Meade's army, I gave you some details a week or two ago, showing how much it is diminished in numbers; I do not believe it now numbers over 80,000 men, and 70,000 may possibly be still nearer the mark. But the testimony as to its fine condition is unanimous. Its *morale* was never so high. It has got into that necessary condition of all great masses, of being ready for anything, and accepting fighting and marching as a matter of business. The disaffected or inefficient officers have been almost completely weeded out, and a keen observer, who has had good opportunities of observing them both, assures me that in discipline it appears better than that with which Grant has done so much. Every nerve is being strained to reinforce it, and I think it will, by the 1st of September, muster 100,000 strong. It will, however, not receive any very vigorous co-operation from the armies of the West, I think, for six weeks to come at least, partly owing to the weather, and partly to the absorption of both Grant and Rosencranz in the work of pacification and organisation."

Desolation in Mississippi.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes from Young's Point:—"The whole country from Milliken's Head to Hard Pines, opposite Grand Gulf, a distance of sixty miles, is one 'abomination of desolation.' It has been an earthly paradise. Lordly palaces, filled with pictures, statues, and articles of *vertu*, beautiful gardens, teeming with floral beauties, are now all laid waste. In those magnificent halls where Southern beauty and chivalry were wont to revel, soldiers cook their despised 'sow belly' with fires built out of rosewood chairs and curiously-carved furniture, sleep on cotton beds worth fifty dollars each, and in the morning abandon all to the horde of hungry negroes who follow the army and gather its refuse, like troops of unclean birds which smell the carcase from afar. Among these rich nabobs none excelled the Hon. John Perkins. His dwelling is magnificent even in its ruins, and his gardens are still fragrant with acres of roses. When General Butler entered New Orleans he chartered the Magnolia, one of the largest boats on the river, put his most valuable slaves, pictures, plate, cattle, &c., on board, and set fire to the rest. For seven miles his land blazed with 5,000 bales of burning cotton and granaries of corn. His house, with furniture, which cost 200,000 dollars in Paris, and the houses of his overseers, all were fired, while he stood on the bank and watched the mighty conflagration. In the morning he embarked a ruined man. I had never dreamed of such Arabian magnificence as I find in the ruins of the houses of these rich planters. In one garden I found no less than 700 different varieties of roses. This is, I believe, the largest collection in America. There are no more than three in Europe that equal it."

The Southern Chivalry.—The following is an extract, *verbatim et literatim*, as it appears in the Richmond papers, from an order recently issued by Colonel Richardson, the Confederate conscript officer in Tennessee. After ordering them to report at his camp, he gives the following directions for dealing with refractories:—If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out.

Secretary Welles has given orders for the construction of six very swift ocean steam gunboats. They are to be equal in speed to anything afloat. These vessels are intended, it is stated, to cope with the Southern privateers.

The value of war material and general merchandise which has run the blockade at Wilmington, South Carolina, since the commencement of the present month, is estimated to be $3,000,000.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* states that it is the intention of the parties interested in the Peterhoff to appeal against the decision of Judge Betts, and, in the event of his decision being confirmed by the higher Courts, to petition the British Government to interfere.

THE "BLIND BRAHMIN" ON NANA SAHIB.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The evidence obtained by the Bombay police as to the career of Nana Sahib previous to his capture greatly increases both the importance and the ominous character of the incident. It confirms to the full the views we ventured to express on the brief report. The Nana has wandered further and received more protection than even we had conceived. A blind Brahmin, whom he had engaged to travel with him, either from superstition or in order that compassion might check over strict inquiry, and who was in his company for months, in his eagerness for life has turned Queen's evidence, and his statement, besides its incidental agreement with the accounts of the spies who for months followed the Nana's track, contains internal evidence of truth. It is borne out, moreover, by that of the man to whom the capture was owing, a Brahmin whose house near Bithoor had been desolated by the Nana, and who, with the vindictiveness of a true Hindoo, dedicated his life to his capture, and hunted him step by step from Oude across India to Bombay, and thence into Rajpootana. The statements may, of course, be exaggerated, or coloured as a Hindoo colours all things; but if they are only half true, India has barely escaped a very serious danger. The evidence does not prove how the Nana quitted Nepaul, but it affirms that he carried with him some 800,000*l.* in treasure. That amount, vast as it may appear, is quite within the possible, or, indeed, the known resources of the Peishwah, whose heir the Nana was, and who had received 2,500,000*l.* from the British Government in pensions alone; but its conveyance suggests such difficulties that the amount is either an exaggeration or a guess at the value of the large gems Indian princes often accumulate as a treasure which can be concealed, and which they keep in reserve for years. Leaving his wealth and his family to the care of the Ram Rajah, a minor Rajpoot chief, he himself commenced a tour of Upper India, to obtain from the native princes arms and men for revolt. Wandering northwards through Scinde disguised as a mendicant, he remained two months with the troops in Kurrachee, but found them, on the whole, well disposed to the British cause. Thence he passed into the Punjaub, and, quitting his associate, entered Cashmere, where he obtained a promise of some assistance, subject, there can be little doubt, to conditions which the astute heir of Golab Singh, who rules and plunders the valley, would know how to interpret. Thence he proceeded to Peshawur, where the sepoys talked of disturbances expected on the death of Dost Mohammed—alluding to the effort the Affghans have long threatened to make for the recovery of Peshawur—and retraced his steps into Rajpootana. Throughout the Punjaub he seems to have had exceedingly little success, and to have been afraid to reveal his identity to the sepoys, whom he still regards as his instruments in any future rebellion.

The case was, however, different in Rajpootana. The princes of that vast tract, never fairly conquered, proud and brave, surrounded by followers whom they can trust, and exempt from British surveillance, were little inclined to betray a sworn enemy of the British. They felt to the Nana much as Italians feel to Kossuth, recognising in him a danger to the power they themselves dread so keenly. The Rajah of Bikaneer, with whom "Tantia Topee is living,"—a statement which we shall hereafter examine—never dreamt of arresting his visitor, though he declined all overt aid. The Nana informed him that he had promises from the great native sovereigns of Central India, Scindiah and Holkar, and received the reply, "They are your servants, but *I* must aid those who hold Delhi." That answer, of which Prince Gortschakoff might be proud, was certainly never invented by any begging Brahmin. Scindiah and Holkar are the last representatives of the great Mahratta houses, who still maintain considerable armies, and who owe, on the principles affected by European Conservatives, and held by all Hindoos, obedience if not allegiance to the heir of the great Mahratta Mayor of the Palace. The Bikaneer Rajah does not owe either, and the reply, in its exquisite courtesy, while acknowledging the sovereign rank of his guest, still implied a refusal. Thence the Nana passed on through the territories of hosts of chiefs, Nagore, and Palee, and Ramghur, and Nusseerabad, and Boondee, and Saloomba, and Oodeypore, whose very names are unknown to Englishmen, but who can all rely on the support of thousands of well-armed, if half-drilled soldiery. They are, in fact, the only true feudal aristocracy which, since the Mussulman conquest, has ever existed in India. In all these states, even in Oodeypore, where the Rana claims to be the descendant of Ram, and is the secular chief of Hindooism, without whose sanction no Hindoo can assume the full royal style, the Nana made himself known. Only one, the Lord of Saloomba, a state of the smallest size, gave him a triumphal reception, but all welcomed and entertained him, one guarded his treasure, another protected his servants, another engaged the sepoys he had collected, not one sent in a syllable of information to the alien Government. All heard in silence, if not with approval, of a "rising" to take place next October, and one, the dispossessed chieftain of Awah, stormed one day in the mutinies, expressed his desire to regain his ancestral citadel. Even at Ajmere, which is British, the political agent deemed it necessary to call out troops, lest the *people* should rescue the Englishman's enemy, and to forbid any one without a white face access to his prison.

The meaning of these facts must be patent even to those who know nothing of India. Deduct from the narrative all which an intrigant like the Nana would believe in the teeth of evidence, all that was due simply to Oriental politeness, and all which may be traced to the restless intrigue which is the life of these native courts, and there remains enough to make sober Englishmen ponder. Throughout Rajpootana, a country of 116,000 square miles, or a fifth larger than Great Britain and Ireland, inhabited by 8,000,000 of men as warlike as the Sikhs and four times as numerous, princes who, though absolute, are ruled by Hindoo opinion, assisted, protected, and concealed the unswerving foe of the British. The great Mahratta leaders, governing 5,000,000 people more, were assumed to be friendly as a mere matter of course, and a prince who professed allegiance to the British still in the very words of his profession admitted the sovereign claims of a man whom we regard as a powerless, landless villain, of mean origin and no capacity. These men, moreover, are not provoked by the social contact of "independent" Englishmen. They know the Government only through its officials, hate it not for what it does to them, but for what it seems to them to be through the remainder of Hindostan. They act, in fact, from national feeling, and it is that feeling which, unless conciliated, must for years, if not ages, make our sway in India insecure. One-half their promises were mere words, one-half the remainder intentions which in the hour of trial would be abandoned; but the remainder indicate an ill-will which, did any momentary reverse give them even an apparent chance, would compel the British Government, amidst all its professions of moderation and its genuine dislike of further conquest, to subjugate Rajpootana.

That, it may be urged, would be a comparatively easy task. It might be if the Sikhs chanced to think the rebellion premature; but the Siks have not suffered from Rajpoots as they suffered from the House of Timour, nor could they gain by plundering Oodeypore as they gained by plundering Oude. Even admitting, however, their fidelity, a rising of any sort is the signal for all those elements of discontent which fester under the external calm of a hundred millions of Orientals to burst forth in the only way in which we allow native discontent to burst forth, viz., an armed attack upon all the whites in the land. There is no safety-valve in India, as in Poland, in the shape of a ceaseless emigration; no class, as in Ireland, into which any who enters may feel that his interests are bound up with those of the ruling race; no possibility, as in Turkey, of insurrections directed against evils other than those involved in the form of government, and for which, therefore, compromise is easy. Every insurrection, no matter how small, is as fire in a magazine, which must be stamped out at whatever cost of burns or loss in material. If the Bikaneer Rajah revolts, his desert may cost a thousand European lives, but if it cost ten the revolt must be instantly suppressed, or Bikaneer be turned in a month into the Indian cave of Adullam. It is this incessant liability, this knowledge that the ship is not built in compartments, which so presses on the Indian Government, and makes the slightest rumour of disaffection the object of such keen, or, as Londoners think, such panic-struck controversy.

It will be observed that the spies and the Brahmin all adhere to their statement that Tantia Topee,—the title is a nickname, meaning the weaver artilleryman,—the only great guerilla leader we encountered during the mutinies, is still alive. The man executed in 1858 was betrayed by a personal foe, and it is just conceivable, though improbable, that he may have pointed out the wrong man. Even should this be the case, however, the existence of Tantia is but of little importance. A wonderfully able intriguer, he, while flying from Sir Hugh Rose, overthrew single-handed the throne of Gwalior, induced Scindiah's army to obey his own orders, and when that also was defeated, contrived, while in headlong flight down the Nerbudda Valley, to raise a third. His strange ability and success made him formidable to the Government, and he was the only leader whose necessary doom excited pity among the Europeans; but his excessive personal cowardice, a cowardice which he acknowledged in his general orders, and which was recognised by his troops with as little annoyance as red hair or any other personal peculiarity would inspire among English soldiers, interferes with all his designs. He cannot command in action, and as all his intrigues are but preparations for action, he only rolls up a stone which can never reach the top. The Nana had the advantage of being at once the one chief who could not betray his allies, and the hereditary head of the millions of Mahrattas who still chafe and fret under the orderly but wearisome sway of the resistless aliens. Tantia Topee had no such aids, and his power, such as it was, was derived exclusively from the feeling which is the one ever-present danger of British rule,—the unconciliated national sentiment which still survives among the fighting races of Upper and Central India.

A new penny weekly periodical, devoted to a record of notable dreams, and a discussion of the philosophy of dreaming, somnambulism, &c., has just been commenced by a London publisher.

The Polytechnic Ghost.—Professor Pepper's ghost is evidently destined to go all round the world. It has just been produced at Wallack's Theatre in New York, in a new piece called "True to the Last," and the *New York Times* says that the audience were electrified by its appearance.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE IN OCEANIA.

(From the *Daily News.*)

We have received through the Australian papers further particulars relating to the atrocious outrages of Peruvian slave-dealers in the South Seas to which we called attention some weeks ago. The details then given were brought, as our readers will remember, from Tahiti to Sydney by the Imperial French schooner Gazelle, in the form of depositions and legal reports drawn up by the Imperial Commissioner in the Society Islands. The atrocities sworn to in these depositions were justly described by the Commissioner as "without a parallel since the repression and destruction of the Barbary corsairs." According to the official account, seven Peruvian vessels were known to have been engaged in the infamous attempt to secure by violence or craft as many of the unfortunate islanders as they could, in order to sell them into slavery. These vessels left the port of Callao in the beginning of November last, nominally to recruit emigrants for the purpose of colonisation, but in reality, as their operations on arriving in the seas of Oceania showed, to carry on the slaver's accursed trade in the most ruthless and savage manner. The first attempt was made by the barque Empresa, of Lima, manned by a polyglot crew of ruffians, in which the brutality of almost every nation was represented. This attempt to trepan the unsuspecting natives in the Bay of Typee was, however, defeated by the vigilance and firmness of the French agent, who fortunately arrived in time to save the natives from the trap already prepared on the shore, and baited as usual with looking-glasses, calicoes, and necklaces. The Empresa, however, was more successful at Hilkea. Here a number of natives being induced not only to go on board but down to the captain's cabin, under the promise of presents and refreshments, were seized, bound, crowded in the hold, and carried off. The most extensive, and unhappily also the most successful, of these treacherous attacks on the natives was perpetrated at Easter Island, the crews of six Peruvian barques being actively engaged in the enterprise. The captains having early in the day arranged their men in ambush on either side of a small bay, the natives were decoyed in large numbers by the usual exhibition of glittering presents, and at a given signal a regular battue commenced. Several were shot down in their attempt to escape, while of those who remained two hundred were violently seized and carried off to be sold into slavery. The French authorities have done everything in their power to stop this inhuman traffic, not only by seizing the pirate vessels within their reach, but by demanding of the Peruvian Government every native taken from the islands under their protection.

From the further details now received, it would appear, however, that this kidnapping expedition was of a far more extended character than was at first supposed, and that there is too much ground to fear that the traffic, so far from being suppressed, is still going on. These details are contained in a report read by Mr. Murray, many years a missionary in Western Polynesia, at a public meeting recently held in Sydney to memorialise the English Parliament on the subject. The facts stated in the report were obtained from three missionaries resident in the islands, two native teachers, a Valparaiso merchant, a British captain, and the British Consul at Samoa. These accounts show that the outrages of these Peruvian buccaneers, so far from being confined to the islands under French authority, have extended over the whole group, and have been, as was indeed to be expected, more serious in those which are comparatively defenceless. The report states at the outset that the French authorities have hitherto confined their efforts to the islands under their own protection, which are but a small part of the territories exposed to the ravages of the man-stealers, adding that while the Imperial agents would no doubt be willing to act over a wider circle, this having not yet been attempted, "in all the more exposed regions no check has been or is being imposed on the perpetrators of these deeds of cruelty and blood." It appears from the report, that instead of seven, twenty-five vessels are known to have been fitted out at Callao, and cleared from that port under the pretext of going to hire labourers; that early in the present year this piratical fleet succeeded in carrying off upwards of 1,500 natives from different islands and carrying them to South America, and that the traffic is still being carried on with unabated vigour. Such a flourishing trade obviously involves some kind of plan and systematic concert, and the pirates appear accordingly to have organised a regular scheme of operations. They have converted Easter Island, the scene of the tragedy already referred to, into a depot. This island is about thirty-six miles in circumference, and before occupying it the pirates swept off all the natives, and destroyed their property, reserving only the houses and live stock required for their own use. To this island it seems the slavers convey the wretched natives whom they manage to seize, and a schooner regularly plies between the island and the coast, carrying cargo after cargo to slavery, torture, and death. Three of the vessels engaged in this accursed traffic are said to be owned in whole or part by a mercantile house in Callao connected with a firm in Liverpool: but we earnestly hope for the credit of the English name that this may prove to be a mistake. The scale on which the operations of this slave fleet are conducted is seen in the following extract from Mr. Murray's report:—

On board one vessel that called off Samoa there were 300 natives of different islands, and the captain wished to obtain 400 more to complete his cargo. Think of 700 human beings, accustomed to the most perfect freedom, crowded on board a single vessel, in the heart of the tropics. We have reliable information respecting the following islands and the numbers taken from them:—Fitialangi, 100; Pukapuka, 60; Manahiki and Mangarongaro, 40; Tokelau, 60; Savage Island, 160; total from these islands, 420. These islands, with the exception of Savage Island, which lies in latitude 19 S. and longitude 170 W., all lie towards the line about latitude S. 8 to 10, and longitude W. from 150 to 172. On all these islands, except Fitialangi, we have missions, and it is owing to that that we are in possession of the information we have. But for that we might have been in utter ignorance of what has taken place.

The fact referred to in the last portion of this extract adds, if possible, a darker mode of guilt to these fearful crimes. Missionary work having been carried on in many of these islands with great perseverance and success, the majority of the natives thus violently carried off to torture and premature death had actually embraced Christianity. Under what circumstances of perfidy, violence, and cruelty these crimes are perpetrated, as well as the widespread misery they produce, an extract from a letter embodied in Mr. Murray's report will sufficiently show:—

When the ship sailed on the night of the capture, the natives on board thought she was making a long tack; but they soon found that they only were really off. They then held a council as to what was to be done; the young men were for seizing the captain and crew, tying them all up, and then taking the ship in, and, when the natives were all safe on shore, untying the crew and letting them go; but the old men overruled this, lest any of the foreigners should be killed in the affray. Two white men, armed, guarded the hatchway, which was shut down, and the poor creatures below were in total darkness. They kept knocking at the door, deck, and sides of the ship, and calling to be let out. After a while, some of the white men went down and beat them with great pieces of wood for making a noise. When the poor captives thought it was about the time of their evening worship, they united in their wretched confinement in singing and prayer.

On the following day the vessel stood in towards the shore. Some natives, ignorant of the character of the ship and of what had transpired, went on board. Those in confinement recognised the well-known sounds of their native tongue. They shouted for help, but of course in vain. By desperate efforts they succeeded in breaking a hole in the door large enough to let one through at a time. A number succeeded in reaching the deck, and rushed over the ship's side into the sea, but there were only two or three small canoes—land was a long way off, and some were not able to swim well. The wretches on board fired from the deck upon the helpless natives in the canoes and the water. A boat was lowered, and many were recaptured. Seven only escaped. Among those carried off were thirteen church-members, and many candidates. Eighteen wives are left without husbands, and sixty-three children are deprived of their fathers.

It is certainly not surprising that the revelation of these horrors should have produced the strongest excitement and indignation in the Australian colonies. The public meeting at Sydney, presided over by the Hon. John Hay, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, unanimously passed resolutions befitting the subject and the occasion, and agreed on the terms of an urgent petition to both Houses of the British Parliament. This petition states that the inhabitants of the city of Sydney have heard with indignation and dismay that a large fleet of slave-vessels has appeared in the Pacific, and carried off many of the inhabitants from their island homes under circumstances of extraordinary treachery, violence, and cruelty; that they feel it to be the duty of every civilised government to repress and punish crimes so ruinous to commerce, and fraught with such an outrage to humanity; and that being persuaded that the interposition of British power for the purpose of arresting these enormities would only be in keeping with the traditional policy of Britain, and her noble efforts and sacrifices for the suppression of the slave-trade, they earnestly pray the British Parliament to take measures for putting an end to these slave-trading expeditions in the Pacific. It cannot be denied that the prayer of this petition is as urgent as it is just. The slave-trade, as the worst form of piracy, is condemned as a crime by that recorded judgment of civilised States which constitutes international law, and it is undoubtedly the duty of every civilised government to use all the means in its power for the suppression of the traffic.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 26, 1863.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—The *National Zeitung* of to-day publishes a letter, dated the 24th, from its Frankfort special correspondent, stating that the 3rd article of the Austrian project of reform, relating to the Directorate, has been adopted with some modifications. The Directorate will consist of six members, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Würtemberg together will have the fourth vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will choose the fifth member; and the remaining German States will elect the sixth. As regards the 5th article of the project, relating to the presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two Great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The 6th article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the Directorate and Federal Council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest, pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as fit bases of reform amounts to a binding engagement to interpret important points in the sense laid down by Austria. Articles 8, 13, 14, 16, and 18 were to be taken into consideration on the following day.

Frankfort, August 25.—It is stated that in to-day's conference of the German Princes, which lasted four hours, the principal points of the reform propositions, viz., the Directorate, the formation of a House of Representatives, and its periodical meetings, were unanimously agreed to. The assertion that the Congress will close on Thursday is premature.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris, August 25.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"Letters from St. Petersburg hardly allow us to expect that Russia will make any concessions. The old Muscovite party is averse to a temporising policy. General Mouravieff is the hero of the day. Public opinion pronounces energetically against every concession, and the Government would seem disposed to yield to the influence of the masses, overexcited by the old Muscovite party." The *Pays* says that no confirmation has been received of the rumour circulated upon the Bourse of General Mouravieff's assassination.

The *Nord* says that the replies of the three Powers to the notes of the Russian Government were delivered to Prince Gortschakoff on Wednesday, the Vice-Chancellor having gone to Petersburg to receive the ambassadors. Although nothing has transpired as to the contents of these diplomatic communications, it is certain, according to the information of the *Nord*, that they do not imply an ultimatum, and still less a diplomatic rupture.

ALLEGED ARMING OF THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes as follows:—"It is stated by those who profess to know much of the programme of the rebel leaders, that the organisation of negroes in the rebel armies has been determined upon. The negroes thus employed are to be compensated by donations of land, and emancipation at the end of the war. They are also to be allowed 5 dols. for each United States' musket, 25 dols for each United States' horse, 50 dols. for each United States' negro soldier captured by them, and 50 dols. for each scalp of a United States white officer commanding negro soldiers." This report requires decided confirmation.

It is asserted that a meeting between her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph will shortly take place.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have a select party staying with them at Walmer Castle. Among the visitors are Viscountess Jocelyn and Hon. Misses Jocelyn, the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, &c.

A very heavy thunderstorm passed over London yesterday afternoon. Several casualties during its continuance are reported.

A lamentable Balloon Accident took place near Nottingham on Monday. There was a festival in the park of Mr. North, at Basford, and among the amusements provided was a balloon ascent. Mr. Coxwell was to have been the aeronaut, but at the last moment he found that owing to some cause the balloon would not carry him. A young man named Chambers, accustomed to such ascents, and a lighter man than Mr. Coxwell, undertook to take his place and was permitted. When the balloon had got to a considerable altitude it was seen to collapse suddenly and fall heavily to the ground. Chambers was still breathing when taken up, but died shortly afterwards.

Steam Rams for the Confederates.—A memorial has been sent from the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell, calling his lordship's attention with great minuteness to two iron-plated steam-rams, which they say are being fitted out, as they are informed, for the Confederates. One of these, constructed by the builders of the Alabama, is appointed to sail from the Mersey to-morrow, the 27th inst., and it is to receive it that the Florida is in British waters. The other ram is rapidly approaching completion on the Clyde. Referring Earl Russell to his declarations as to the efficiency of the Foreign Enlistment Act, the memorialists ask him to take prompt measures to prevent the sailing of the vessels they mention.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat received fresh up to this morning's market was very moderate. However, both red and white qualities met a heavy sale, at fully Monday's decline in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. With foreign wheat, the market was well supplied. The trade for all descriptions was very dull, and Monday's currency was with difficulty supported. Floating cargoes of grain sold heavily, at about Monday's currency. The supply of old barley was very moderate, and the show of new produce was small. The demand generally was in a sluggish state, and prices had a drooping tendency. Mark-lane, the fine malt was tolerably firm in price; but inferior parcels were a dull inquiry. A limited business was transacted in oats, at Monday's fall in prices. With foreign qualities the market was well supplied. Beans and peas met a slow sale, at about previous rates. Both English and foreign flour was in slow request.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

SUMMARY.

The Lancashire Central Committee have been discussing the prospects of the cotton trade. It seems that the revival which has been felt by that great industry for some months past has now reached its limit, and that a reaction has set in, which excites apprehensions for the coming winter. But it would appear from the discussion referred to, that, even if the American war continues, the raw material for the cotton trade will, from the beginning of next year, be more abundant. Mr. E. Ashworth, whose information is probably more reliable and more recent than that which forms the data of the article we have copied from the *Times*, estimates that there will be free-labour cotton enough next year to keep the mills going four and a-half days in the week. The information will be equally surprising and gratifying to the public.

For the second time within a few years there has been a British invasion of French shores. Last week a score of yachts from Ryde raced across the Channel in half a gale of wind, and, spite of broken spars and split sails, reached Cherbourg harbour in some five or six hours. That our adventurous amateur sailors were received with a most hospitable welcome by the population of this military port—that *fêtes* were given in their honour—that forts and ironclads were freely thrown open to their inspection—will of course surprise our fire-eating countrymen whose hereditary prejudices are religiously nursed in the teeth of facts and common sense, and who find comfort, on retiring to rest, that the country around Portsmouth is just now being cut up for huge defensive works. Cherbourg, it seems, could make no serious defence against an invader. Yet its inhabitants are the reverse of panic-stricken!

The grave has this week closed over two men, each eminent in his respective sphere, and worthy of all honour. Lord Clyde, by his own unaided genius, rose from obscurity to take the first rank among the military heroes of Great Britain, and to obtain that final resting-place in Westminster Abbey, at the express wish of his Sovereign, which custom regards as the highest compliment to departed worth. Sir Colin Campbell gave the finishing blow to the Indian Mutiny. Though a warrior by profession, he was less bloodthirsty than many a civilian contemporary, and his sagacious plans before Lucknow and elsewhere saved much needless slaughter. Two days after the modest ceremony which attended his obsequies, the mortal remains of the revered Dr. Raffles were consigned to the tomb. All Liverpool went into mourning for its honoured son, who was followed to the grave by five hundred ministers of the religion his long life was spent in extending. Such a spectacle as Liverpool presented on Monday is almost without a parallel, and bears emphatic testimony to the worth and reputation of the deceased minister.

In the mediæval town of Malines, there has just been held a Catholic Congress, at which Cardinal Wiseman and Count Montalembert have expended their eloquence in attempting to demonstrate that Romanism is not incompatible with religious freedom. "A free Church in a free State" was the text of the eloquent Frenchman's oration—a phrase borrowed from Count Cavour, whom M. Montalembert ungenerously denounced as "that great culprit." No objection can be taken to the French orator's theoretical views. "Catholics, who listen to me," he said, "if you wish liberty for yourselves you must wish it for others. Give it where you are masters, in order that it may be given to you where you are slaves." What a satire on the policy of the Catholic Church down to this present month of August, 1863!

Many of the French bishops lately gave their interpretation of the rights of the Catholic Church by a combined attempt to influence the recent elections. But if France feels strongly on any question it is on the absolute necessity of making the Church subordinate to the State. The Emperor has given expression to the national sentiment by an important decree declaring that act "an abuse of ecclesiastical authority," and reasserting "that by a fundamental maxim of French public law, the Chief of the Church and the Church itself have control solely over spiritual and not over temporal and civil affairs." So courageous a rebuke of the Pope and his clergy no recent French sovereign prior to Napoleon has ventured to utter. It would be equally absurd and dangerous to allow a hierarchy which is pensioned by the State to establish an *imperium in imperio*.

The Congress of Princes at Frankfort is said to have come to an agreement on the important question of the Directorate. The new Executive of the Confederation is, it is said, to consist of six members, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, together, the fourth vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies are to choose the fifth member; and the remaining German States to elect the sixth. It is further proposed that Austria and Prussia shall preside alternately, but this is to be a matter for mutual understanding between these two Powers. The arrangement is an immense innovation on the original scheme, but practically it swamps Prussia in the Federal Government. It will be strange, therefore, if King William accepts this revised scheme, which would be a virtual renunciation by Prussia of "the position her power and history have created for her in the family of European States."

The telegram relative to Japan is a puzzle. It is confirmed that the indemnity demanded by the British Government has been paid, but the Mikado is said to have issued orders that the foreigners should be expelled and the ports closed—which would be an act of war. In reference to this unhappy quarrel the Peace Society have adopted a temperate memorial to Earl Russell, the quiet force of which the *Times* meets by charges against that association indicating inexcusable ignorance. The Peace Society *have* used such influence as they possess to put an end to the American war.

The news from across the Atlantic is full of interest, though recording no striking events. General Lee seems to be preparing to fall upon the Federal army on the Rappahannock before it is greatly swollen in numbers by the new levies. But the intense heat makes military operations impossible, and existence barely tolerable. The extraordinary rumour, that in his desperation, President Davis is about to make a levy of the negroes to carry on the war, is not authenticated. If hundreds of thousands of Southerners, as the Richmond papers allege, shirk military duty, is it likely they will consent to send their chief property—that is their human chattels—to a conflict, at the close of which the negro soldiers cannot again be slaves? One of the *Times* correspondents draw a vivid, perhaps overwrought, picture of the social revolution going on in the Confederate States, where the Federals hold possession. The conquerors, it is said, are settling down on the abandoned estates, and hiring the negroes to cultivate them. On the other hand, Europe continues to pour her surplus population into the Free States, and thus provides raw material for the conquering Federal armies. Mr. Russell, we see, though favourable to Southern independence, comes to the conclusion that unless Lee be able speedily to strike a decisive blow, the Federals will sweep round into his rear, flood the Confederacy, overlap all his communications, and Richmond may become the mere *caput mortuum* of the South and all be lost.

We would call attention to the extraordinary revelations as to the extent and iniquities of the new slave trade carried on among the Pacific Islands by Peruvian kidnappers, contained in an article copied from the *Daily News*. The victims in this case are mostly natives who have been brought under religious influences by English missionaries.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The last news from the other side of the Atlantic is very indecisive in its character. Two or three facts, and a cloud of conjectures, do but little towards allaying our anxieties. We catch, as it were, a reverberation from afar, of the bombardment of the Charleston defences—we hear rumours, as probably false as true, of another Federal failure—but we can discover no indication whatever that the war draws to a conclusion. Both sides seems to be panting from exhaustion—neither shows the slightest sign of giving up its purpose. On the contrary—the strife becomes envenomed in proportion as it is prolonged. Every battle is more sanguinary than that which preceded it—and human life is being expended with a reckless prodigality without parallel in the modern history of mankind. The Confederates as well as the Federals are now organising the black population for warfare. In neither of the divisions into which the once United States has been sundered, does the conscription appear to provide a sufficient number of white soldiers to meet the exigencies of the contest. The African race has been called in to supply the dreadful waste of European blood—and the last stage of the conflict promises to be fought out by the fugitives from, or the victims of, slavery.

It is easy—as easy, perhaps, as it is futile—for us to preach peace. We might as well bid the volcano to stop short in its eruption. There is a point beyond which human passions are utterly ungovernable. When the whirlwind comes, it comes as the inevitable consequence of many processes which preceded it. America reaps but what she has sowed. Probably, no earthly power could now control the delirium of her fury—but that very delirium is working out a poisonous disease from her blood. The Supreme Ruler and the Disposer of Events, allows men to wield and to endure the scourge which they have themselves prepared—and, wrongs, as well as "curses, like chickens, come home to roost." Slavery is now avenging itself—or rather, is being avenged. The one cause of the American civil war, it is inflicting its dreadful penalties on both sides—the tyrant and his abettor. And it is difficult to discern as yet which will suffer most—the States that legalised and blasphemously attempted to Christianise slavery, or the States which looked on with guilty acquiescence, and shared the profits. One thing only is clear. American slavery, as a social institution, is gone. The problem must be held to be solved by the arming of blacks whether for offence or defence. "The inexorable logic of facts" is making, not merely a slave empire, but slavery as a legal status, utterly impossible—and when the dust and smoke of the present war has cleared away, the single result which neither of the combatants intended, but in which humanity will find compensation, will be the irreparable ruin of a system the protraction and extension of which would have cankered the heart of mankind.

We are not commissioned, it is true, to execute judgment in vindication of the moral government of the Supreme—and, perhaps, it is seldom, if ever, that the sword of justice is wielded by those who are themselves free from the crimes they punish. The Northerners of the Union, or of what was once the Union, may be only a shade less guilty than their Southern brethren. They may have taken up arms rather to gratify the lust of their ambition than to put an end to a foul and an accursed wrong. They may be comparatively little interested, even to this day, in any other object or result of the war, than that which is associated in their view with national pre-eminence. Nevertheless, they are achieving, even in their blindness, a work in which future generations will rejoice. The blow which they aimed at rebellion falls on slavery. We are horrified at the carnage. We long and pray that the strife may soon cease. But when the religion of a country can put forth from the very furnace of fiery affliction, and as the outcome of solid deliberation, such sentiments as those which pervade the address of the ministers of religion in the Confederate States, recently advertised in this country, we are not surprised at, however deeply we may deplore, the continuance of the struggle. If religious life in an external and ostensible Christian form can endorse such atrocities as are therein embodied, we have no right to affect astonishment at the unmanageable fury of guilty passions. It is in just such a moral atmosphere that, in accordance with Providential laws, the tornado is to be expected. We look on in awe, but with no surprise. We wonder not that society which could profess, or even tolerate, such sentiments, should be delivered over to the wild lawlessness of uncontrollable hate. The first elements of reason and self-restraint are wanting—and till they reappear we can discern no augury of coming peace.

It is because we believe that this unparalleled struggle is permitted for a great, a wise, and a beneficent object—an object above and beyond the intentions of the combatants—that it may properly be interpreted as the protest of the Highest Court against the iniquity of American slavery, and the sanction of it by the professed

Christianity of the land—it is because we cannot but perceive that from the commencement of the conflict by the firing of the first gun at Charleston, down to the latest failure of the Federals to carry Fort Wagner, every step taken by either side affects, more and more decisively, the future of slavery in America, and that, too, in spite of the predilections and intentions of both the antagonists—that we anticipate a further prolongation of the war, and see a probability that it will be carried on with even increasing fury. Otherwise, we can discover in the present state of things, and attitudes of parties, no invincible obstacle to the conclusion of peace on a basis which Federals and Confederates might rejoice to accept. Both, however, insist upon unattainable objects because both are under the sway of ungovernable rage. Blindness has happened to them that other purposes than their own may be accomplished. The end is not yet, anxiously as we may yearn for it. It is not yet, perhaps, within sight, often as we fancy we catch a glimpse of it on the horizon. But the arming of negro regiments on both sides, and the necessary recognition of their manhood, indicate that the purpose of the war is gradually shaping itself in its events, and that when the horrid appliances of human slaughter have done their work, the sin which drew down the judgment will disappear, and the Christian faith will be employed to a better end than to justify slavery as one of the choicest of Divine institutions.

All this, no doubt, will be treated in some quarters as ridiculously fanatical—for it seems to be a fashionable tenet of faith now-a-days, that Prime Ministers rule, and that God does not. We are old-fashioned enough to accept the formula, "Man proposes, but God disposes." It is in the light of this formula we study the progress of the civil war in America. Helpless, as we are, to stay the unnatural strife, we feel ourselves constrained to watch for its issues, as those who thoroughly sympathise with neither of the parties, but who earnestly desire that out of the encounter of might with might, passion with passion, self-will with self-will, right may be ordained to recover its own. Even when slavery is extinct, America will not be a Paradise on earth. But the most prolific source of her corruption will have been dried up. Public morality will probably regain the ascendancy—and free institutions will give room and opportunity for the development of the highest national virtues. The sacrifice is enormous—but the end, if attained, will be some compensation for them. The Judge over all is righteous. We confide in Him that He will "make the wrath of man to praise Him," and that "the remainder of wrath He will restrain."

THE HARVEST.

A most bountiful harvest claims our gratitude. The reports received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from most parts of Europe and America, are of the most cheering character. We have not been accustomed, of late, to such an harmonious chorus of agricultural joy. We have had moderate seasons and bad seasons—partial failures in one district made up for by abundance in other districts. Altogether, the food produce of this country, at least, and, indeed of Western Europe generally, has for some time past fallen below the average. There is now a turn in the tide. "One of the finest growths of grain on record" is the description given by one agricultural reporter—"the finest harvest within the memory of this generation," is the judgment pronounced by another. Everywhere the same tone of unhesitating confidence and jubilancy is to be heard. The meteoric influences seem to have been propitious in an unexampled degree. Sunshine has been predominant—but, in England, rain has fallen just when it was most wanted. True, the whole crops have not as yet been everywhere secured—but the bulk of the wheat crop is by this time safe in the stack over most of the country south of the Humber—and even in the northern counties the harvest is making favourable and rapid progress. "Reports," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "are more and more confirmatory that we have much beyond an average both in yield as well as in quality—and in many instances last years poor returns have been doubled." Of both "meal and malt" the country may be thankful that it is provided with good store.

Free trade has, happily, struck out of the category of our national contingencies an actual dearth of food. The character of our local harvests is not now, as once it was, a question of life and death to multitudes. The granaries of the world are at our service, and our lack is supplied from the surplus stores of others. Nevertheless, as ample experience must have convinced us, a scanty harvest is a sore calamity. If, out of the nation's annual profits, eight or ten millions sterling more than usual have to be spent in the purchase of bread, there will, of course, be that sum the less to lay out upon other commodities—clothing, furniture, books, and the like—and to that extent there will be a deduction from the annual wages of industry. Just now, moreover, with the derangement of the cotton manufacture, and the severe destitution consequent upon it in Lancashire and Cheshire, any considerable diminution of the fund available for other employments would make itself doubly felt—for slackness of trade over the whole country at the back of a formidable local distress would put the soundness of our resources to a crucial test. We have many and cogent reasons, therefore, for thankfulness to the Giver of all good that He has blessed the labours of our husbandmen this year with an extraordinary success—and that food in plenty and of the finest quality will be procurable from our home stores at moderate prices. To the poor especially the boon is one of incalculable value in the increase of comfort they will enjoy.

Nor should the condition of Ireland be overlooked in relation to the present satisfactory harvest. A succession of bad seasons has reduced her to the verge of despondency. Her destitution and suffering may have been exaggerated by her representatives—but that she has sunk into a state of melancholy depression there can be no doubt. In some districts, we have reason to fear, the misery has been far greater than we in this more fortunate isle were disposed to believe—and the evil would be intensified by the suddenness and the completeness with which her upward progress was first checked and then reversed. It will heighten the satisfaction of Englishmen to receive assurances that "though they have had some rain in Ireland, harvest is going on well, and over one-third of the crops of the south may be considered safe." Potatoes, too, are abundant, and freer from disease than in any year since the mysterious blight first visited them. We hope the sister isle will again lift up her head, take fresh heart, and address herself with courage to the career of improvement in which she was stopped short—and, with returning energies, we will cherish the fond anticipation that she will feel herself strong enough to grapple with that politico-ecclesiastical anomaly which is at the bottom of most of the social mischiefs she endures, and which paralyses her political power.

In connexion with the present harvest we are glad to note another promising feature. The *Daily News*, in a recent article, founded, we cannot doubt, upon authentic information, states as a fact that "steam cultivation has made a great advance since last year; and, what is of higher importance, the desire for it has extended yet more." Associations and companies are rapidly springing up in different parts of the country, for supplying the necessary implements on hire, or for payment by instalments. "The important fact," says our contemporary, "disclosed by all these proceedings is the eagerness of the farmers to adopt the new method. Applications to these companies are represented as far more numerous than can be met. This being the case, the practice of steam tillage, and its results, may be considered secure." The advantages are that the work always gets done whatever the atmospheric conditions may be—and that farmers are protected from the caprices of the weather by being able to get their seed-beds ready, and their seed into the ground betimes, "instead of waiting on uncertainties till it is too late, or the conditions unfavourable."

And now, having surveyed our agricultural prospects, let us mingle with due thankfulness a watchful care, through the remainder of the year, that our abundance be not abused, whether by individual extravagance, or by national folly. "Jeshurun" is not the only nation that has "waxed fat and kicked." Great and general prosperity offers strong temptations to our rulers to carry the head of the Government high in the presence of neighbouring peoples. We are not so much afraid of European war just now, as of petty, wanton, wasting hostilities with weak, semi-civilised, and far distant States. There has been a tone of menace in reference to China, to Japan, and to the Maori tribes of New Zealand, anything but creditable to us as a rich and powerful nation. We blush to think that the strongest objection taken by the public to the wars which such a tone tends to get up, is that which has reference to their pecuniary cost. We are afraid lest a plenteous harvest should diminish the force of even that sorry objection—and we devoutly pray that He who has sent us abundance for the year to come, may incline us to peace that we may enjoy and improve it.

THE KAISER'S PLAN OF REFORM.

When monarchs turn reformers they are entitled to indulgent consideration, and we may add, are sure to obtain it. We can well understand that the sturdy national delegates at Frankfort who dream of a united Fatherland and propose to carry fire and sword into Holstein, should be dazzled and overawed at the advent of the Kaiser, the descendant of a long line of veritable Emperors of Germany, to resuscitate the Federal Bund. Surely Francis Joseph, if any one, had the right to take the initiative in this great reform—surely a living, palpable German organisation, if somewhat despotic, is better than an invisible Diet, circumscribed in range, sluggish in action! We fear the German nationality is no better than (if the term be not a misnomer) the American nationality. Union first, liberty afterwards, is its motto. If King Stork will bring national glory, he is preferred to King Log, even though his sceptre weighs heavily on his subjects.

There is something to be said in favour of the Emperor's new German policy but its recommendations lie outside of the plan itself. It may, and is likely to, prove an abortion, but the impulse given to genuine national feeling will survive, and take new and less exceptional forms. Notwithstanding the fallen condition of Prussia under her infatuated Sovereign, the scheme of an Imperial autocracy in Germany, under cover of a Directorate, is harmless because impossible. The interests and aspirations of all Upper Germany are opposed to it. But the project is as fatal to the petty despotisms of Germany, as the quiet action of the Zollverein. It pronounces, though in different phraseology, the doom of the princelings and dukes by making them amenable to national opinion and control. Germans may not be prepared to accept a constitution which delivers them over to the tender mercies of the Kaiser, but they cannot conceal their satisfaction when they see the vessels of brass and of clay sailing down the stream in company. And their national feeling has been stimulated to a degree that the failure of the Congress of Princes will fail to extinguish. It is no slight matter to have had this Frankfort demonstration at the present moment, if only to show that Germany is released from Russian vassalage. Still more significant is the attempt of the Kaiser to put himself at the head of reorganised Germany, when France beckons him to a new alliance, and lays the Mexican Empire at the feet of his brother.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria is becoming less popular at Frankfort because "people have begun to think." They are less and less enamoured of a plan which, by placing the King of Bavaria in the forefront, gives supremacy to Austria in the new Federal executive, and thus impairs the healthy rivalry between the two great German Powers. They have but slender expectations of a national assembly chosen, not by direct popular suffrage, but from the various Diets of Germany, many of which are no better than officials nominated by the Sovereign, and with a certain proportion nominated by the Upper House of Princes. German nationality, in its popular sense, will gain nothing by degrading Prussia, as is proposed by the Imperial plan; for it is obvious that while Austria is conservative by instinct and tradition, Prussia is liberal by the necessities of her position. The despotism of King William is accidental, not normal; and it is curious how even that infatuated Sovereign is obliged to forswear his right-divine dogma. If there is to be a German National Assembly, King William, says his official journal, is favourable to the principle of direct election and *bonâ fide* legislation.

It is already clear that the elaborate scheme which the Emperor of Austria has laid before the Congress of Princes will not be adopted in its entirety. The question of a Parliament will stand over—that of the Directorate is said to be already solved, in an Austrian sense. How the Emperor proposes to put it in force without the assent of Prussia has not yet been explained. King William has, for the third time, refused to have aught to do with the proposed reform of the Confederation, because it is "neither adequate to the actual position of the Prussian monarchy nor to the just interests of the German people." No concession which Austria would feel warranted in making could be acceptable to Prussia. The two Powers are, and must be, rivals in Germany; and, as we have before remarked, Prussia, even in her present humiliating position, has all the advantages on her side. A German Confederation without Austria would not be impracticable; but without Prussia—a great monarchy in the midst of petty German States—would be impossible.

The abortive Frankfort Congress has, however, had one valuable result. It has made the position of King William, in relation both to his own subjects and to the German question, absolutely ridiculous and completely untenable. Like a horse with blinkers, it is his destiny only to be able to look in one direction. The nervous old monarch sees that Prussia must place herself at the head of the German people or be content

with the position which her brother Confederates at Frankfort have generously assigned to her. We believe he will accept neither alternative, but that he will be driven ere long by the exigencies of the case to hand over to his Heir the task of reconciling the just claims of his subjects with the interests of his dynasty, and subverting the schemes of the Emperor of Austria by placing Prussia at the head of the German poople.

A GOOD OMEN.

All honour to the sturdy Liberal electors of the Montgomeryshire boroughs! They have liberated themselves from the immemorial dictation of the Powis family, and have given decisive evidence of their ability to vindicate their own independence. The Hon. C. H. Tracy was on Wednesday last returned over Captain C. V. Pugh, the nominee of the most influential landlords of the districts, and the son and brother-in-law of former representatives of the constituency, by 439 to 330 votes—a decisive majority of 109. Mr. Tracy belongs to the hereditary Whig as does Mr. Pugh to the hereditary Tory party, and the difference in their political views is very slight. But it happened that the Church-rate question was the one line of demarcation between the candidates. It stood, as Mr. Tracy said, "in front of the battle." The Liberal candidate's views on this subject were, as will be seen, frank, well-expressed, and satisfactory. "It is not a question of L. S. D." was the drift of his remarks, "but of principle, and nothing will meet the case but unconditional abolition." The numerous Dissenting electors rallied cordially to the side of Mr. Tracy; and, spite of a fearful application of the screw by the Tory proprietors, he was triumphantly returned. Honour, we say, to the sturdy Liberals of Montgomeryshire, many of whom, we are sure, acted with the truest heroism in asserting their independence in the face of exacting landlords and stewards, who could make or mar their fortunes.

A correspondent in the district, who has a right to be proud of this success, expresses his belief that the Dissenters of Wales will, ere long, make themselves felt as a power in the House of Commons. We trust it may be so. The election of last week confirms our cherished hope that the Liberation Conferences of last autumn will mark a new era in the political experience of Wales, and that the reproach of a majority of Tory landlords being returned by Welsh constituencies which contain an overwhelming majority of Dissenters will be wiped away.

This signal success in the Montgomery boroughs has an important bearing upon the approaching general election. Mr. Tracy heartily accepted the unconditional abolition of Church-rates as the banner under which he fought, the Dissenters, we are told, "worked hard and courageously" for him—and we see the result. We trust the lesson will not be thrown away upon the leaders of the Liberal party. In the present case popular enthusiasm carried the day even against landlord dictation, because the people had a definite object for which to contend. And if the Liberal party is to be successful in the coming appeal to the constituencies, it will be the result, not of putting forward mere names, or nondescript candidates, but of enouncing a broad, unsectarian, progressive policy which will enlist public sympathy.

BABY SMILES.

The smile of babyhood—can man's eyes look upon anything more beautiful? The ease and spontaneity with which it breaks forth, often as not when tear-drops are still glistening and trembling upon the lashes, like a sudden gleam of sunlight in the glade, as the skirting woods are yet shaking from them the relics of a recent shower—the instantaneousness with which it diffuses itself over the whole countenance—the charming sincerity of it, for no crystal could be more translucent, or give with more fidelity the shape and colour of that which lies behind it—its unsullied innocence, its entire freedom from self-consciousness, its unhesitating trust, its simple affectionateness, its radiance of joy—all contribute towards making a baby's smile the most fascinating spell to which human hearts are subject. The young and the old, the saintly and the sinful, hardened men no less than tender women, recognise the force of that appeal to their primary sympathies, and the curving dimple on an infant's cheek, as it waxes and wanes, and the light of love and faith and gladness as it twinkles in an infant's eye, exert upon most of us a humanising power harder to resist than almost any other.

Beautiful, unquestionably, some of our readers may respond—but why gravely call attention to what most men may see without leaving home, and what all may look upon, if they will, in any bye-street along which they may choose to pass? Why? Think again, and you will scarcely venture to repeat the question. Is it not worth while, even if it can only be done by a sort of suasive force, to detain the mind in its hurryings to and fro amidst the rougher business of life, that it may gaze leisurely upon one of the most touching of God's works, and catch its inspiration, and interpret the meaning it expresses, and let the heart feed upon the moral it enfolds? A baby's smile! Yes, it is common enough, but none the less worthy of studious contemplation, for all that. Indeed, its very commonness, like that of a fresh dawn, gives it an additional charm. Is there anything so often seen, which, nevertheless, retains such power to move us? How electrically it works! How instantly and marvellously it changes one's mood! How magically it seems to make its way through the ruggedest crust that overlays the soul, and touch and vivify and soften men's inmost being! They *may* meet it in wrath, and turn away from it in wrath—but, unless they turn *away* from it, and quickly too, the fire of their anger will die out, as a flame does in the sunshine.

Beautiful and common, but withal wonderfully suggestive. Did you ever question a baby's smile, reader, and ask it what it would teach you? The profoundest wisdom sometimes lies half hidden under things that we esteem trivial, and to an intellect endowed with a ready and penetrating insight the deepest mysteries of Nature are occasionally laid bare to view by the flash of an ordinary incident. May not that gleam of delight which greets you as you glance into the cradle of some fond mother's waking cherub, and which makes sudden light in the interior of your sombre soul, give you a hint of the immense and irresistible moral power which is almost invariably associated with gentleness? What a fuss we grown-up children make, what forethought we sometimes exercise, what a tension we put upon the will, to conquer an estranged spirit, and bend it to our designs—to turn it from its course, to draw it towards our own, to overbear its prejudices, to teach it patience, submission, acquiescence! We construct, it may be, the most elaborate moral machinery, and set it in motion, and bring it to bear with all the timeliness and nicety we can command, to stamp upon some self-willed nature the image of our own thought, and give it an impulse in unison with our own feelings, and so to influence and govern its decisions as to make them merge into, or at least coincide with, our own. And, ten to one, we are beaten in spite of all our endeavours. We find out that it is not by laborious and ingenious preparations that we can get at the source and centre of another man's life, and move his will from within. The more cumbrous our mechanism, indeed, and the more compulsory the power with which it is charged, the less likely it is to batter down that which separates one soul from another. All the moral forces which are usually understood to represent the majesty and the might of man—pride, passion, resoluteness, perseverance—fail oftener than they succeed in mastering and taking captive an oppugnant spirit. And just where they are obliged perpetually to own themselves vanquished, the might of weakness—the all-conquering force of gentleness, best illustrated, perhaps, by a woman's tears and a baby's smiles—noiselessly, instantaneously, easily, completely succeeds. No engineering of ours could clear a way through the ice-bound channel—but there is a vernal breeze, and the adamantine mass instantly begins to thaw, to crack, to break asunder with loud crashes, and finally disappears.

We are very apt to overlook the fact that it is by such occult influences as are evolved by the smiles of babyhood that, for the most part, God carries on the social and moral government of mankind. Law, penalty, terror, education, discipline, system—do their part, no doubt, in restraining and keeping within decent bounds, unruly wills. They are not to be despised—they have their allotted sphere of action—they help to mould and sway the external man. But, after all, they do little, almost nothing, to awaken life within, and it is by life that man is moved and controlled. Were some Herod to cut off all the children from two years old and under, and could his tyrant will but effectually and permanently lay waste every nursery in the land, so that no baby should be left to smile upon us or to cry, what a tremendous revolution he would unconsciously achieve! One shrinks from imagining what a change he would effect. Half—more than half—man's motive power to industry, to enterprise, to order, to devotion, lies in the cot of infancy. It is there that he nourishes his love and his piety. It is to that spot that he resorts for the taming of his wildest passions. We should be monsters without our little ones. Human selfishness is cold and hard enough as it is, even when daily warmed and softened by the potent influences of the cradle. We have reason to bless the Father of all the families of the earth that the world is everywhere well stocked with babyhood—for it would be but a warren of Ishmaelites but for that institution, and one or two others of the same kin. The little angel faces that smile upon us in their innocence and joy, transfuse something of the disinterestedness and purity of Heaven into our hearts—and the man who can gaze upon a laughing babe without being morally the better for it, must be far gone indeed in sin.

And then, what a vivifying truth smiling infancy whispers to the heart! That joyous irradiation of the tiny round face which puts so potent a spell upon us, and gets itself recognised in the deepest places of our being, is but reflected light—a mere sparkle, representative of the original, uncreated, ever-enduring Light which is also, as in the illustration, inseparably associated with Love. True, it is not the most complete image we possess of the Invisible—though even of that it forms an affecting part. Such as it is, however, it is true, and may be most unhesitatingly believed. The baby smile is one of those ripples on the surface of humanity which give us, as they move, flashes of real sunlight caught from above. He who made it, made it to express Himself. Its witchery, its guilelessness, its tender and delicate beauty, its irresistible appeal to the better nature within us, its power to evoke affection and to charm away selfishness, are so many hues borrowed, for the moment, from on high, and fairly representing, while they last, the mind of the Supreme. As we gaze and become fascinated, we may be the better for thinking that the spell which works so mightily upon us symbolises a still more efficient and purifying power, and belongs to that order of influences which has been instituted, and is constantly in force, to subdue, to guide, and to govern the wayward will of man. In its fitting place, and according to its own measure, it is a gospel—a message of good-will, a proclamation of peace, to the human family. He who listens to it intelligently and in faith will be the better prepared to comprehend and respond to the more perfect shadowing forth of the Divine nature and will which has been vouchsafed to us by Him who was cradled in the manger and finished his work upon the cross.

Foreign and Colonial.

POLAND.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* believes itself able to guarantee that the Notes of the three Powers contain an identical conclusion, couched in the following terms:—

One imperious duty now remains to be fulfilled by the Government. This is to call the most serious attention of Prince Gortschakoff to the gravity of the situation and the responsibility it imposes upon Russia.

Austria, France, and England have pointed out the urgency of putting an end to a deplorable condition of affairs, filled with peril to Europe. They have indicated the means which it appears to them their duty to be employed to attain this end. If Russia does not do all that depends upon her to realise the moderate and conciliatory intentions of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of disorder in Poland may bring about.

The Paris papers don't seem to know whether the Notes of the three Powers have been presented to Prince Gortschakoff or not. But the *Nation*, preparing the public mind for the final result of the long diplomatic contest, says:—"There is nothing in M. Drouyn de Lhuys' despatch to render an answer necessary in case Russia persists in her refusal."

A convoy of forty-seven condemned persons have been transported to Siberia. The engineer Zeglinski was hanged at Gledamek on the 17th. The pretext for his execution is unknown. Marszewski and Dombrowski have been hanged at Warsaw. The railway communication between Warsaw and Zombkowire, near the Prussian frontier, and between Cracow and Warsaw, has been interrupted. The insurgents have destroyed six bridges, and interrupted telegraphic communication.

On the 14th all persons found in the streets of Warsaw were arrested: 400 of them are now in the citadel.

According to the *Vienna Presse* the Polish insurrection is increasing in the palatinate of Augustow, and the peasants form the greater portion of the new levies.

A rising of the peasantry has taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir. The first engagement between them and the Russian forces is said to have already taken place at Jedlna, in the vicinity of Radom. In consequence of the many successes of the Poles in the palatinate of Lublin, the Russians have sent thither a reinforcement of 10,000 soldiers. The Polish leaders are taking care to avoid an engagement.

There are doubtful reports of more Polish victories in Lithuania. Mouravieff has just published another ukase, in consequence of which 194 more estates will

be sequestrated. By the ukase published last week, the sequestration of 162 estates was ordered. In the Government of Mohilew, 452 persons have had their estates sequestrated.

The *Moscow Russian Gazette* states that numerous desertions of Poles serving in the Russian army have taken place.

Prince Roman Czartoryski has been arrested by the Prussian authorities at his estate at Ruchberg, and has been conducted to Berlin.

It is said that Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, the representative of the secret Polish Government in foreign countries, has applied to the Emperor of Austria for an audience, and that his Majesty has declined to grant it.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes an Imperial decree condemnatory of the bishops' letters on the subject of the elections, and declaring them an abuse of ecclesiastical authority. The preamble of the decree states that it is based upon the articles of the concordat and the papal bull of December, 1801, the apostolic decree of 1802, and the declaration of 1682, establishing as a fundamental maxim of French public law that the Chief of the Church and the Church itself have control solely over spiritual and not over temporal and civil affairs. The last basis quoted in the decree states that the bishops and archbishops are not empowered to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without the special permission of the Government.

The *Moniteur* also contains the report of the Council of State upon which the above decree is based. It is a long document, occupying six columns of the official journal, and it brings forward many arguments and citations in support of the views it adopts. At the conclusion the prelates are recommended to keep to their spiritual functions. "Religion has nothing to gain," says the report, "from being mixed up with human passions and political agitation." The prelates against whom the decree is directed are the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Archbishop of Rennes, the Archbishop of Tours, and the Bishops of Chartres, Metz, Nantes, and Orleans.

There have been rumours of the probable retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and it is stated that he retains office at the special request of the Emperor. The Minister has gone to Laon. During his absence there will be no Minister *ad interim* for his department.

M. Boudet has issued a circular to the Presidents of the Councils-General, requesting them not to touch upon politics in their speeches at the opening of the session of the Councils.

The *Gironde* has received a second warning for publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavouring to make the public believe that the review of the 14th inst. was not countermanded on account of the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to this policy.

Mr. Slidell, the Confederate envoy, had long interviews with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Thursday and Friday.

The Emperor and Empress will go to Biarritz about the 29th or 30th instant, but it is thought they will not stay there so long as in former years.

Baron Ricasoli has arrived in Paris, but only for treatment of a long standing malady of his eyes, and not, it is said, with a view to any negotiation with the French Government about the eventuality of his again becoming Victor Emmanuel's Prime Minister.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* is of opinion that the French campaign in Mexico will prove the most disastrous event in the Emperor's reign. "Its unpopularity (he says) is wide-spread and invincible. Nothing appears to render it palatable to the country. Wrap it up in *plébiscites*, set it ablaze with rockets and Bengal lights, promise untold riches from its mines, dress up the subject in any way you like, the people, to use a common phrase, won't have it. I for one utterly refuse to believe that the Mexican question forms a part of any vast scheme in the teeming brain of the French Emperor. I look upon the Mexican expedition as a solitary fact—one of the many desperate and reckless throws of the political dice which we have witnessed, and probably shall yet witness, during this adventurous reign, and I anticipate that each new phase of the 'occupation' will be marked by new and increasing difficulties."

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Congress of Sovereigns at Frankfort was opened on the 17th by a speech of the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty spoke at considerable length. The following are the chief points of his speech :—

An assembly of sovereigns of the German nation deliberating upon the welfare of the country is an event which has not occurred for centuries. May our interview, with the blessing of Providence, become the source of a future fruitful in blessings! Confident in the elevated character of the Confederate Princes, trusting in the good spirit of the German people, and acting upon high and upright principles, enlightened by experience, I have entertained the desire to hasten the accomplishment of Federal reform, and of the regeneration of our common country.

The Emperor then explained his project, which is liberal and conservative of all dynastic rights. He then added :—

Let us endeavour to come speedily to an understanding on the details in reason of the incalculable importance of the whole. Moreover, above all things let us maintain her place to powerful Prussia. Let us hope that, with God's blessing, the example of our union will exercise a victorious influence upon all German hearts; but I shall always have the personal satisfaction of having had constantly in view, at so critical an epoch, the strengthening of the national bonds which unite the Germans, endeavouring, at the same time, to elevate the German confederation as much as possible, of which we are a compact body.

After a short speech from the King of Bavaria urging the propriety of considering "the possibility of introducing partial modifications in these fundamental bases of our first meeting, especially modifications which would be of a nature to facilitate a speedy understanding, and give to it the speedy action of a free resolution," the assembly came to an end.

It was subsequently determined that the King of Saxony should be the bearer of the following letter to the King of Prussia requesting his presence at the Congress :—

Sire,—The Princes assembled here on the invitation of the Emperor of Austria have witnessed with sorrow the absence of your Majesty. In the propositions of the Emperor of Austria we have recognised a suitable basis for our deliberations, the result of which we submit in all cases to the sanction of your Majesty, conformable to the Federal Constitution.

But we express the ardent wish that your Majesty, who is called upon to take so large a part in the results of our efforts, should participate in our deliberations, to bring to a good termination the great work the necessity of which yourself have admitted.

We therefore address a pressing prayer *(la prière pressante)* to your Majesty to join us. The King of Saxony has taken upon himself to present this letter to you in the name of us all, and to be the interpreter of our wishes.

Here follow all the signatures of the Kings and Princes assembled at Frankfort.

The King of Prussia has replied to the invitation conveyed to him by the King of Saxony by repeating his refusal to be present at the Congress of Princes, observing that he feels it the more incumbent upon him to do so from not having yet received any official communication of the propositions. His Majesty states that it would be impossible to participate in the deliberations of the Congress without entering into binding engagements, which he could not do without consulting his advisers. Every communication, however, made to his Majesty by the Federal allies will be readily and carefully taken into consideration.

A despatch of Herr von Bismark to Herr von Sydow, the Prussian representative at Frankfort, has been published, dated Baden, the 21st inst. It concludes as follows :—

For the moment I must declare the Austrian project of Federal reform, according to our opinions, neither adequate to the actual position of the Prussian monarchy, nor to the just interests of the German people. Were Prussia to accept the propositions, she would renounce the position her power and history have created for her in the family of European States. She would run the risk of devoting the strength of the country to ends foreign to its interests, and over whose employment we should not have that degree of influence and control we are justly entitled to claim.

On the 18th, the King of Hanover gave a dinner to eighteen or twenty persons, and the Duke of Cambridge was one of his guests. Next morning the Emperor reviewed the Austrian part of the garrison of Frankfort. The King of Holland arrived. On the 20th, there was a gala performance at the theatre, which was splendidly decorated with flowers and draperies for the occasion. Thirty-two Sovereign Princes, with their Ministers, and the corps diplomatique, were present upon the occasion, and several distinguished visitors, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl Granville, &c. The seats reserved for the legislative body was but thinly attended.

The opera was the "Barbiere di Siviglia," with your favourite Patti as the heroine. To applaud was, under the circumstances, contrary to etiquette, and on the Emperor's doing so the first time, it was by mistake supposed to be an impertinence on the part of some ill-educated person, and resented by a general "hush!" The Kaiser, however, was not to be put down in this way, and at another point in the performance applauded more vigorously than before—and this time all the kings and princelings followed suit.

On the 21st the Emperor of Austria paid a visit to Prince Metternich at Johannisberg.

The Conference of the Princes opened on Saturday morning. The reply of the King of Prussia, declining the invitation to be present thereat, was read. Some of the articles of the Austrian project of reform were discussed. The first article was adopted unanimously, after some opposition on the part of the Duke of Oldenburg, whose arguments were replied to at length by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Several other articles were discussed and adopted. Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover strongly advocated reforms being granted, in accordance with the propositions of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Baden is said to have been full of objections.

It is stated that these objecting Sovereigns propose the following modifications :—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Bavaria always to be members of the directory; the Kings of Saxony, Hanover, and Würtemberg to take turns in being a member of it for a certain number of years, and the minor Princes and the Free Cities to elect a fifth member for the same length of time.

At the sitting on Monday, which lasted three hours, further progress towards a common understanding was arrived at. The question of a Directorate was solved.

The Bavarian Chamber has unanimously accepted the Austrian project.

It is now said that Prussia would only accept a project of reform whereby the members of the house of popular delegates would be chosen by direct election, and co-operate with the Upper House in passing resolutions.

On the 21st Austria addressed a memorial to all the Cabinets connected with the Conference relative to the best means to be adopted to hasten the negotiations.

On Sunday evening Baron von Bethmann, the Prussian Consul-General at Frankfort, and the wealthy owner of Dannecker's famous statue of Ariadne, gave a grand *soirée* and ball in honour of the German Princes.

All the Sovereigns, Ministers, Ambassadors, and aristocratic visitors of both sexes, who swarm in Frankfort at the present moment, were present in that highly-respected nobleman's villa, which lies just beyond the Friedberger Gate. There were several very brilliant gas jets in front of the edifice, illuminating the road up which the noble equipages of the guests were incessantly driving from half-past eight till half-past nine o'clock. The Emperor, who arrived at nine o'clock, was cheered by the crowd which lined both sides of the way for some distance from the scene of the festivities. His Majesty left a few minutes before eleven o'clock, but the majority of the visitors stayed to a much later hour. The assembly numbered not less than 900 persons of the highest rank.

It is said that the Prussian Government has expressed its dissatisfaction at the *fête* having been given without its consent.

It has been rumoured that the Princes of Würtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony had absolutely rejected the Austrian project of reform, and that Baden, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Coburg had rejected it subject to modifications, but this rumour is contradicted.

According to correspondence from Frankfort, the Liberal party find the Austrian proposition unexpectedly liberal, and look upon it with more favour than they did. A significant statement is made by the *Times* correspondent. He asserts that a person acquainted with the intentions of the leading members of Congress has told him that the princes are firmly resolved, "either with or without the co-operation of Prussia," effectually to reform the Bund. Another account represents that the idea of the princes sending a collective note to Prussia was contrary to the sentiments of the Austrian Emperor, who had resigned himself very willingly to the necessity of doing without Prussia. The princes, however, were averse to putting Prussia aside. On the same authority it is stated that an important modification has been made in the project of reform. The Emperor, with a view to conciliate the King of Prussia, has gone so far as to offer to abandon, or rather to divide, the supreme authority in the proposed directory, putting Prussia on an equal footing, and holding the position in alternation with the latter. In a later communication, however, the *Times* correspondent says :—"I am assured that Austria will on no account relinquish her right to preside over the German confederation." The same writer says that the Emperor has laid before the Congress a memorial, in which it was said that certain matters mentioned in the Act of Reform must be definitely settled by the Princes before they separated, while others of minor importance may well be left to the care of their Ministers. The questions which the Emperor wishes the Congress to dispose of at once are said to be enumerated, and it does not admit of a doubt that the one relative to the Directory is contained in the list.

The only German Princes who have declined to come to the Congress are the King of Prussia (whose contingent to the Federal army is 79,484 men), and the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who supplies 691 soldiers for the defence of the great Fatherland.

The King of Saxony, it is said, is about to return to his own dominions, leaving the Crown Prince to represent him at Frankfort.

According to the *Europe*, Prince Richard Metternich, Count Apponyi, and other Austrian diplomatists, have come to Frankfort to discuss European questions, notably the affairs of Poland and the German difference with Denmark.

Lord Clarendon, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Cambridge have had interviews with the Emperor, and paid frequent visits to the different Princes and German Ministers. Earl Granville and Count Rechberg hold frequent conferences together.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg appears to be very popular at Frankfort, and is loudly cheered whenever he appears in public. The Grand Duke of Baden is also in high favour, and the Emperor of Austria has greatly won upon the people by his courageous bearing.

The permanent committee of the popular delegates of the German Diets (300 in number) held a sitting on the 20th, and unanimously adopted resolutions to the following effect :—

1. That although the Austrian proposals are in many points of doubtful utility, they ought not to be absolutely rejected.
2. The members of the Lower House should be freely elected.
3. That Prussia should be placed on an equal footing with Austria in every respect.
4. That East and West Prussia should be admitted to the Confederacy.
5. That the acceptance of the Austrian proposals should be voted by a National Assembly, to be elected in conformity with the resolutions passed by the Federal Diet in March and April, 1848.

In a sitting of the Assembly of popular Delegates on Saturday the proposals of the committee relative to the Holstein question were adopted.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by Herr von Bismark, arrived at Baden from Wildbad on Wednesday, and found the King of Saxony awaiting him.

On the following day an interview took place between the two sovereigns. The King of Saxony returned to Frankfort on Friday.

The *Times* Paris correspondent attributes the political aberrations of the King of Prussia very much to his absorption in the details of military organisation:—

Men of no experience or standing in the country, sprung from the ranks of the petty nobility of Prussia, press around him, some of them under the lofty appellation of Ministers, applauding his Majesty's firmness in upholding the kingship by right Divine, and apparently afraid to lose sight of him, lest in their absence he should listen to words of reason. Not a single man of sound judgment and independent character is admitted to his councils, the chief place in which is occupied—unseen, but not unknown to the public—by a Prince of the blood, at whose very name a cry of execration rings throughout Prussia. Prince Charles, the King's ambitious brother, plays the part of a Prussian Count d'Artois—not, certainly, with the elegance and grace, but at least with all the pertinacity, of his more polished and amiable prototype. "Dissatisfied with the Ministers, are you, and yet loyal to the King?" he is reported to have said a few weeks ago to an old familiar. "Know, then, that the Ministers do nothing, dare nothing, but what we authorise and command." It is this Prince, of arrogant bearing and odious repute, who heads the Camarilla which has wrought all the evil in Prussia. You have already been told, I think, that it is doing too much honour to M. Bismark to suppose him the originator of all that has lately passed in that country. He has been the insolent instrument and the acquiescent accomplice, much more than the prime mover, of the anti-constitutional conspiracy, the development of which we have lately witnessed. There are at present three powers in Prussia—King, Cabinet, and Camarilla. Of these the Camarilla is the greatest, the King is the next, and the Cabinet does the dirty work of both.

A letter from Gastein in the *Ost Deutsche Post* say:—"The opinion of M. de Bismark, tending to decline the invitation to the Congress of Princes, is said to have been warmly supported by the Prince Royal. The Prince argued, basing himself upon the opinion of the Queen and of his own friends, that the object of the Congress was to subalternise Prussia, and that it was necessary to resist that 'provocation' energetically. M. de Bismark found himself greatly strengthened by that unhoped-for assistance."

ITALY.

The Italian papers, in publishing the new law for the suppression of brigandage, state that the Minister is preparing the way for its execution. The *Stampa* says that the political character of brigandage has almost disappeared, and that if Francis II. were driven from Rome, and Italy recovered its legitimate capital, it would entirely disappear. Signor Massari's report on brigandage has been published, and produced a great sensation. It clearly proves the complicity of the Roman Government.

The assertion made by several journals that the Chevalier di Nigra, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and the Marquis Pepoli, were to be recalled from Paris, London, and St. Petersburg respectively, is stated to be entirely unfounded.

The railway from Castel Borghese to Ravenna was opened on the 23rd in presence of a large concourse of people. Prince Carignan and the Ministers Minghetti, Peruzz, and Menabrea, were enthusiastically cheered.

GREECE.

According to the *Dagbladet* of the 22nd, the King of the Greeks will soon take his departure for Athens. His Majesty will arrive in Greece in the latter half of October, after the vote for the annexation of the Ionian Islands by the Ionian Parliament. The King will stay in London ten days, and a similar time in Paris. His coming is anxiously looked for in the Greek capital.

MEXICO.

The news from Vera Cruz to the 24th states that the towns of Jalapa, Cordova, Orizaba, Tlascala, and Cholula have given in their adhesion to the vote of the Notables of Mexico, and that Comonfort has recommended his troops to submit to the will of the nation.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have important news from China and Japan by telegraph from Suez. In China the Imperialists had attacked Nankin and captured the outworks. From Japan we have a confirmation of the statement received through New York that the Japanese Government had paid the indemnity demanded by England for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The Mikado had, however, issued orders that the foreigners should be expelled and the ports closed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The loss of property caused by the earthquake at Manilla amounts to 40,000,000 dollars.

The Mediterranean Telegraph.—A telegram from Alexandria announces the reopening of the telegraph line between Malta and Alexandria, and the public can now forward messages direct from London to Suez.

The Mexican "Empire."—We hear that the Emperor of Austria and the Archduke Maximilian have applied to the King of the Belgians, asking his opinion as to whether the throne of Mexico should be accepted by the latter. King Leopold is said to have counselled a refusal.—*Post* Frankfort Correspondent.

The King and his Minister.—A letter from Frankfort says:—"In a private letter from a Prussian of high note, who is now staying at Baden, it is said that King William appears to be well, but that he is *gardé à vue* by M. von Bismark, "who is almost as great a curse (*fléau*) to Germany as he is to Prussia."

Central Africa.—By a newly-arrived Cape mail we learn that news had been received from the Zambesi to May 18. Bishop Tozer and suite had arrived safely. No later news from Dr. Livingstone.

A Polish Lady Flogged to Death.—A letter from Riga, in the *Magdebourg Gazette*, states that Madlle. Slanianoff, a young Polish lady twenty years of age, has just died near Dubbein, in consequence of a flogging with the knout inflicted by the orders of Mouravieff because she wore mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dubbein attended the funeral of this unfortunate lady.

Blondin in Danger.—The Seville journals state that during a performance in that city a few days since Blondin was near losing his life, and only owed his escape to his presence of mind. While performing he had on a head-dress, to which was attached a piece of firework in the shape of a wheel. When that was lighted it assumed a rotatory motion so violent that Blondin was unable to resist the movement, and feeling his danger let go the barrow he had been driving before him, as well as his balancing-pole, and endeavoured to undo the strings which attached the burning head-dress to his neck. He dropped from the rope, keeping himself suspended from it by one leg, while he divested himself of the apparatus, the fireworks still exploding. At length he succeeded, and came down in safety, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

Extinction of the Natives of Australia.—One of the most painful subjects in connection with the settlement of a new country is the fact that, on the advent of the white race, the black become gradually extinct. This has nowhere been so remarkable as in the Australian continent. A few years hence the wild black fellows will become things of the past, alike defying the efforts of humanity and science to preserve them. Very few children are now born to their women, and I almost look upon a black baby as a curiosity. Shrewd, quick, and possessing a sort of instinctive intelligence, they seem almost unable to think or to connect ideas one with the other. Their memory is of the most tenacious description, their power of sight and smell something marvellous, their capability for resisting fatigue and hunger quite astounding; and yet, despite all these good qualifications, they are rapidly diminishing.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

Kidnapping in the South Pacific.—By arrivals from Tahiti we learn of the seizure there of another vessel by the French authorities for being engaged in the infamous traffic of kidnapping Kanakas into slavery. While the Ionia was in Tahiti, a large Peruvian brig (name unknown), supposed to be engaged in this business, came into port and was seized, and the officers and crew were cast into prison. The accounts of this traffic as being perpetrated in the South Pacific are almost beyond belief. At the islands of Rarotonga and Mangea, about 600 miles south-west of Tahiti, a large number of Kanakas had been treacherously kidnapped by various vessels. A considerable trade has heretofore been conducted with these islands from Sydney and Tahiti. For many years back American whalers have yearly taken from 500 to 600 men from them, whose services were of great value in the Southern fisheries. When we consider the condition of these people it seems scarcely possible that such villany should be perpetrated. For more than thirty years back English missionaries have made these islands their home, and the result of their labours is visible in the Christianity and almost perfect civilisation of the natives. It is an undisputed fact that on these islands there is no native male or female over twelve years of age but who can read and write in their own language; and probably one-fourth of the adult males speak English sufficiently for all useful purposes.—*Panama Star.*

The Yacht Invasion of Cherbourg.—Last week there was a genuine yacht-match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. About a score of yachts started from Ryde to Cherbourg for the Commodore's cup, valued at 100 guineas. They started on Monday morning with a brisk breeze blowing from the W.N.W. As they crossed the Channel the wind increased to half a gale, and the yachts reefed their canvas, but nearly all carried away some sails. The prize was won by the Galatea, which entered Cherbourg harbour about half-past two, having crossed over in less than five hours. It was nearly seven o'clock before the last yacht of the squadron arrived. There have since been *fêtes* at Cherbourg, and the most cordial feeling between the French and their English guests has prevailed. The latter were permitted to inspect the port, the breakwater, and the four iron-clads. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—"The fortifications at Cherbourg are at this present time utterly inadequate to defend the place against any serious attack. Neither offensively nor defensively does the present condition of Cherbourg argue any probability of a war very near at hand, and the iron-clads are all under-manned, and anything but ready for sea." There was to be a return yacht-match to Ryde.

The fisheries on the east coast are reviving. One day last week upwards of a million herrings, it was conjectured, were landed at Hartlepool, and the sale of herrings in that town on Thursday would realise to the fishermen about 2,000*l*. The "takes" were equally good on Friday and Saturday. The prices were as low as 15*s*. per thousand.

THE FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.

The funeral of this highly respected and beloved minister took place on Monday, in Liverpool, and was attended by a larger number of friends and spectators than has ever been seen on a like occasion in that town. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased, at Edge-hill, to Great George-street Chapel, of which he was minister for more than half a century. The chapel was crowded with several thousands of sincere mourners, who were admitted by ticket; including ministers and friends from all parts of Lancashire, and from neighbouring counties. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Birrell, the senior Baptist minister of the town, and the Rev. John Kelly, the senior Independent minister. The latter delivered a very impressive address, from the words, "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever?" in which he briefly described the character of the deceased, and spoke of the loss to the Church of Christ and to society from the death of one who had been so extensively useful. He also referred with deep feeling to the unvarying kindness which he had himself received from his venerable friend during his ministry of thirty-four years in that town. The hymns were given out by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., successor of Dr. Raffles in his pastorate, and included one composed by the deceased. From the chapel the friends went in an enormous procession to the Necropolis, Low-hill, a cemetery which was formally opened in the year 1825 by Dr. Raffles himself—the procession consisting of ministers and friends on foot, extending nearly a mile in files of five or six abreast. Then came the hearse with the mourning carriages, and then followed the Mayor of Liverpool in his carriage, and a long train of private carriages, about a hundred in number. As the mournful *cortége* passed through the streets, the bells of St. Luke's (the Corporation Church) tolled a funeral peal, the shops and places of business were closed, and the streets for nearly two miles were lined with crowds of spectators. The mourners included Mr. S. Raffles, the stipendary magistrate of Liverpool, eldest son of the deceased, his two other sons, his son-in-law and daughter, his nephew, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Mr. Hadfield, M.P., &c. Among the attendants were several of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the town, as well as of Manchester, Stockport, Bolton, Preston, and other Lancashire towns. The Rev. Dr. Osborn, President of the Wesleyan Conference, was present; also Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., &c., &c. The clergymen and ministers of various denominations alone, it is estimated, numbered five hundred. At the Necropolis prayers were read over the body, when deposited in the family vault, by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A.; after which the vast assemblage dispersed.

In an admirable obituary, the *Liverpool Mercury* describes Dr. Raffles' last appearance in public—

The last time Dr. Raffles attended Great George-street Chapel as a worshipper was on the morning of Sunday, April 26, 1863, when he appeared in his usual health, and there was nothing to indicate the serious attack which sickness was about to make upon his frame.

The congregation under the charge of the Rev. John Kelly, of the Crescent Chapel, Everton, having erected a costly and commodious chapel at Norwood-grove, West Derby-road, Dr. Raffles was expected to take part in the opening services on the 23rd of April last, but his indisposition prevented him from fulfilling what would doubtless have proved a most pleasing engagement. On the morning of Sunday, May 3, however, according to appointment he occupied the pulpit in that place of worship, and preached a sermon distinguished by more than ordinary earnestness and solemnity, from St. John's Gospel, chap. 1, verse 16—"And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace." His increasing feebleness, and the evident difficulty with which he went through the service, did not escape observation; but none thought that the messenger bearing the summons of death was at the door, and that his voice would be heard no more in the flesh. As he had on a previous occasion formally opened the Necropolis, so it was expected that he would officiate at the ceremony connected with the opening of the unconsecrated portion of the Anfield Park Cemetery; but his place was vacant—his task another had to perform—for alarming symptoms, the premonitions of his dissolution, manifested themselves, and dropsy with its accompanying evils began to sap the foundation of his earthly house, which has now succumbed to the influence of that and other diseases. His medical attendant, Mr. Moore, together with Dr. Drysdale, were unremitting in their attentions, and the family also summoned Dr. Vose, under whose professional care he was left till the period of his death. Everything which medical science or surgical skill could accomplish was effected, and the violence of the malady was checked. Indeed, so favourable was the change, that hopes of his restoration to health were awakened in the breasts of his family and friends, and he was enabled to leave his chamber. But beyond a certain stage he never became convalescent, and the anticipations indulged in were doomed to disappointment, for it soon became apparent that the violence of the attack was too powerful for a frame already debilitated by age and infirmities of other kinds, and that the fatal issue of his sickness was merely a question of time. Symptoms of a more unfavourable character exhibited themselves about a week since, and gradually nature succumbed to the power of disease and the infirmities of age, which yesterday morning completed their work, when, surrounded by the various members of his family, like another patriarch, "he gathered up his feet into his bed, and slept with his fathers."

There is a sanctity which casts its hallowed influence and sacred protection around the domestic hearth, the privacy of which we would be the last rudely to penetrate.

For the satisfaction, however, of all the friends of the departed minister of the Gospel, we may say—"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." The great truths which he had spent his life to proclaim supported his mind and soul in a state of holy tranquillity rather than of ecstatic joy, exemplifying the truth of those beautiful lines of Mrs. Barbauld—

So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore.

Life's labour done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth conspire to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies.

FUNERAL OF LORD CLYDE.

The remains of Lord Clyde were on Saturday buried in Westminster Abbey. With characteristic modesty, Colin Campbell requested that he might be buried at Kensal-green Cemetery; but a nation's voice pointed to a more fitting resting-place for one to whom it owed so much; and the "express command" of the Sovereign gives him a place amongst those statesmen, philosophers, and warriors whose names adorn the history of the country.

The *cortége* formed at the residence of the noble lord in Berkeley-square shortly after eleven o'clock, but long before that hour a considerable crowd had gathered in the neighbourhood. In accordance with the wish of the deceased—which, it is said, did not altogether coincide with the desire of her Majesty—the ceremony was marked with as little display as possible; still the number of friends of the late peer who were anxious to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and the general feeling of the loss which the country has sustained by his death, lengthened the procession with private carriages, and drew large numbers of spectators together along the whole line of route. The funeral *cortége* consisted of a hearse, followed by fourteen mourning coaches, two Royal carriages, drawn by six horses, representing the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and the carriages of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The mourning coaches were occupied as follows: 1. General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Lieutenant Allison, the Duke of Wellington. 2. Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. J. H. Gladstone, Mr. Kerr. 3. General Foster, Earl de Grey, the Earl of Longford, Marquis of Donegal. 4. Lord Gough, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Rokeby. 5. Sir R. Airey, Lord Paulet, Sir H. Horsford, and Earl St. Maur. 6. Colonel Shadwell, Sir R. Walpole, Colonel Lugard, and Major Alison. 7. Major-General Coke, Major Dormar, Viscount Dangan, and Major Maxfield. 8. Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Napier, and Colonel Wood. 9. Colonel Whimper, Major Stevenson, Major Sutherland, and Colonel Balfour. 10. Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. Romaine, and Mr. Campbell. 11. Mr. Clutterbuck, Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Jacobson, and Mr. W. Gladstone, jun. 12. Rev. Mr. Reeve, Mr. Delane, Mr. Leese, and Mr. Reid. 13. Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Dick, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Arbuthnott, and Colonel Gordon.

The ceremony within the abbey was restricted to the ordinary "service for the dead." There was neither pomp nor pageantry around the grave, but amidst the silence of the venerable building, broken only by the tones of the officiating clergyman, as he read over the solemn service, the body was lowered to its last resting-place in quiet and in peace. A limited number of tickets of admission to the abbey had been issued, and some time before the arrival of the *cortége* about 500 persons had assembled, including a number of non-commissioned officers of the Coldstream Guards—of which Lord Clyde was colonel—the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 93rd and 78th Highlanders.

The grave was but a few feet distant from that of Sir James Outram, at whose funeral the deceased warrior so lately took part.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order to the army, by command of her Majesty, expressing her grief at the death of Lord Clyde. The order makes brief but congratulatory mention of the services of his lordship, and speaks of his death as a national loss.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON TRADE.

(From the *Times*.)

While Lancashire seems to be oscillating between reviving trade and returning famine, and while the public is scanning with deep anxiety the prospects of the ensuing winter, we can place before the country an exact and particular account of the progress made during the last two years to that consummation which is to render cotton famines impossible for the future. It is known that we have proclaimed our necessities to the whole world, and have sounded our demands for cotton in every quarter of the globe. In all our own colonies the production and export of this precious material have been encouraged by authority; in all foreign parts we have applied the stimulus of high prices to increase the supply. This extraordinary demand has now been maintained for at least two years; indeed, the American blockade has actually existed longer than that, and could have been anticipated with certainty for some time before. Although, therefore, it must be remembered that cotton-planting is not an industry to be matured in a month or two, we might reasonably look to the results now ascertained with some liveliness of expectation. With the whole world for sellers and England for a buyer the market ought to show some promising features. To a certain extent, indeed, this confidence would be justified, but we doubt whether the predominant feeling will not be one of disappointment. We shall present the truth to the public, stating the exact figures of our whole cotton imports for the first six months of the present and two preceding years. In 1861 the American supply had, for the two quarters in question, been but partially affected. The blockade was in force towards the latter part of the period, but then the exports had been pushed eagerly forward in the beginning of the year under a conviction of the crisis impending. In those six months, then, commencing with January and ending with June, 1861, the raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom reached the amount of 6,857,857 cwt. Of these, 5,874,435 came from the United States of America, leaving 983,422 to be supplied from other quarters. Of this remainder, again, India sent 695,542, so that only 258,480 had to be carried to the account of the world at large. The balance, too, can be reduced still further. As Egypt contributed 205,915 cwt., and Brazil 52,565, making together 258,480, it follows that the miscellaneous or scattered imports from all parts of the world except those named produced but a total of 29,400. This analysis of the amount before us will supply some very convenient standards of comparison. In contrasting the years 1862 and 1863 successively with 1861, we have only to look first to the total imports, next to those from America, then to those from India, then to those from Brazil and Egypt, and finally to the balance remaining, which will show what has been done for us by the world in general. In 1862, the total drops down from nearly 7,000,000, as just stated, to little more than a million and a-half—in fact, from 6,857,857 to 1,652,733. The decline in the American contribution explains this at once, being nothing less than a fall from 5,874,435 to 37,288. However, this is simply what was to be expected; let us see how far and from what quarters the deficiency has been met. India, instead of sending 695,542 cwt., sent us 1,001,427; and Brazil and Egypt together, instead of sending 258,480, sent 471,764. Of the whole balance, therefore, of 1,615,445 cwt. remaining to be made up from other than American sources, the miscellaneous parts of the world contributed but 142,254 even in 1862—India, Egypt, and Brazil providing all the rest. This year the account exhibits similar features. The total imports have increased to 2,134,775; the American imports have decreased to an almost nominal amount—6,876. The world, therefore, has upwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply; and of these India furnishes 1,204,763, and Brazil and Egypt, between them 565,763. It results that our miscellaneous supplies amount in the aggregate to 357,373. We consider this somewhat discouraging, because it shows how little at present the whole world stands for. It is not that the miscellaneous contributions have not actually increased, for they have, in fact, been multiplied above ten-fold, rising from less than 30,000 to upwards of 300,000. But the thing comes to nothing when it is done. The whole sweep of our great drag-net does not bring in as much as we get from the single land of Egypt; and this is the more remarkable from the astonishing extent of the area included. It seems perfectly true that cotton will grow almost anywhere. Even in 1861, when our reliance was still upon America, we imported the material from as many as thirty-nine different countries. The next year eleven new sources were added, and sixteen more the year after that. At this minute we import raw cotton from sixty-six different quarters, and yet, after all, our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this multitude of contributions. It is still upon one or two chief sources that we depend. If anything were to interfere with the Indian or Egyptian exports we should have another fall. The "scatterings" go for next to nothing. Nor do we see any indication of material change. The increase in the Indian exports has been both considerable and steady, no doubt, but not large enough to put us at our ease. Bombay, the chief source of this supply, has rather fallen off this year. Its exports rose from 656,691 cwt. in 1861 to 847,480 in 1862, but declined to 834,200 in 1863. On the other hand, Bengal has sprung up from some 5,000 to more thon 150,000, and Singapore now first appears as a humble contributor. We observe, too, with much interest that China, which sent nothing in 1861, and only 143 cwt. in 1862, has sent us 110,469 cwt. in the first six months of the present year. But there are certain items in the account which require a good deal of explanation. The exports from the Bahamas represent, of course, not home produce, but cotton which had found its way to those parts from the Confederate States, and other contributions probably partake of the same character. Still it is clear that we get but driblets of this supply. The blockade of the Southern ports is effective; the cotton is kept at home; and Lancashire, notwithstanding all our efforts, is prostrate in consequence. We do not pretend to say that any evidence at this early period of the experiment can be considered conclusive. Possibly another year may yield a very different return, but we do not well see where to look for the improvement. It must be a work of time, and the question is whether even time will do it, for it is price, after all, which will determine the result.

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The following memorial has been transmitted by the Peace Society to Earl Russell, in reference to our relations with Japan:—

My Lord,—We ask permission, as the committee of the Peace Society, respectfully to express to your lordship the deep regret and apprehension with which we have learnt the present menacing state of relations existing between this country and the kingdom of Japan. We cannot but regard it as a most painful and deplorable fact, that the first appearance of our countrymen among remote and heathen nations, instead of being the harbinger of peace and a higher civilisation, is so frequently the prelude to a course of aggression, violence, and blood. It seems clear, on the testimony of those most conversant with the facts that the treaty of intercourse and commerce on which we ground our right of intervention in Japan, was in the first instance obtained from the authorities of that country under the coercion of fear, in opposition to the traditional policy of the Government and the strong prejudices of the people. It is too evident, also, that we have failed in observing honourably on our part the stipulations of that treaty. From the first, our countrymen, who, for purposes of commerce, entered into Japan in the wake of our diplomatists, have availed themselves of the advantages they thus acquired in a spirit which could not fail to prove both offensive and injurious to the Government and people, thereby confirming the prejudices against foreigners already existing, and most seriously aggravating the difficulties of the Japanese authorities in their attempts to enforce on their own countrymen a fair observance of the conditions of the treaty. It is obvious, moreover, that our official representatives in that country are quite powerless to restrain the irregularities such lawless and unscrupulous characters as, unhappily, too often pioneer and represent British commerce and civilisation in the Eastern seas. If the facts be as above stated it can hardly be a matter of surprise that an intercourse thrust upon the Japanese against their will, and commenced under such circumstances as we have described, should have led to early and serious collision. Nor can we hope that a persistent attempt to force our acquaintance upon them at the mouth of the cannon can conduce to their advantage, or to our honour as a professedly Christian and civilised nation. On the contrary, all the facts and appearances of the case, as well as our former experience in the East, but too clearly indicate that any further progress on the path of coercion cannot fail to lead to grave and dangerous complications, ending in all probability in a succession of ignoble and costly wars, and the introduction of an era of revolution and anarchy among a people who previous to our intrusion among them had enjoyed, according to the testimony of competent witnesses, a large measure of internal order, peace, and prosperity. We earnestly hope, therefore, that your lordship will send such instructions to our representatives in that country as shall save England and Japan from the calamity of such a course. And if intercourse between us and them cannot be conducted in a friendly spirit, we venture respectfully to submit whether it would not be better for us to withdraw altogether from their country. It is not likely that commerce can be successfully prosecuted with a reluctant and angry people, and, even if it could, it would be more honourable for a Christian nation to make some sacrifice of commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a long course of disorder and blood.

Joseph Pease, President.
Henry Richard, Secretary.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE BOROUGHS ELECTION.

In our last number we briefly referred to the nomination of candidates for this district, which took place on Tuesday, the 19th. On this occasion, Mr. J. P. Wilding, of Montgomery, proposed the Liberal candidate, the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, who was seconded by Major Drew, of Newtown.

The Rev. J. R. Harrison, of Caerbowell, proposed Captain Charles Vaughan Pugh, who, he said, as the son and brother-in-law of former representatives, had strong personal claims upon the electors. Mr. Maurice Loyd Jones, of Welshpool, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Tracy then addressed the electors. After referring to his career as a naval officer, and the benefits that had accrued to the country from free trade, he said that, if returned, he should give his support to any well-conceived measure of economy and retrenchment. He was of opinion, however, that our land and sea forces should be maintained in a state of the most perfect efficiency, and that our sea-coast should be adequately protected by fortifications. He then referred at some length to the Church-rate question in the following terms:—

In front of the battle stands the question of Church-rates, of which it is not unnaturally to be expected that I should say a few words. I shall, however, content myself with giving a very brief statement of my own opinion, without presuming to argue a point that has been so well and ably discussed. I find, then, that the state of the question to be this: that, though by a slender majority the motion for unconditional abolition has been defeated, yet the principle seems to have been conceded on all sides that it is unfair, unjust, and unreasonable to tax the Dissenters for the support of the Established Church; and the question seems to resolve itself into the very small compass of whether it be right and fair that, in consideration of their having enjoyed the right so long to tax the community at large, any compensation should be allowed them for the loss they should sustain by giving it up. Those who favour this view of the case urge in its behalf that they have enjoyed it so long as to make it theirs by prescription. Now, when people wish to get rid of a tax, they do not generally admit that its antiquity forms any valid ground for its continuance, and if it were unjust in the first instance to tax the Dissenters, I do not see how we can justly call upon them for compensation for the removal of an unjust tax. (Cheers.) In fact, it would seem more in accordance with the strict rules of justice that those who have been amerced for a long term of years to supply the wants of others should receive compensation for their loss. I believe that an attempt to levy a rate on one portion of the community, and exempt the other on account of religious principle, must fail, and would be detrimental to the interests of the Church; and, therefore, any compensation must come from the community at large, which amounts to levying the tax under a new name. But it would be absurd to consider

this a matter of £ s. d. It is one of principle only. (Cheers.) It is the assumption of superiority on the part of those who levy the rate, and the feeling of degradation on the part of those who are bound to submit, and from which they seek relief. This is the root of the whole evil. (Cheers.) It is human nature that it should be so. Place ourselves in their position, and how should we feel were the Dissenter to knock at our door and demand payment for the support of his chapel? Well, then, when I consider these things—when I reflect that we are fighting for a shadow—that it is a right which exists only by the section of a majority; and when I look at the bitter feeling of hostility it engenders against the Church, on the part of those who have no ill-feeling towards the Establishment, I must confess I cannot but come to the conclusion that it would be better for the interests of the Church itself, more consonant with the good maxim of doing to others as they would be done by, and more in accordance with the great principles of civil and religious liberty on which I take my stand, that the question should be settled in the only way now possible, namely, by unconditional abolition. (Great cheering.)

He was opposed to compensation being made for any losses sustained by the abolition of Church-rates. He sympathised with the Southern States, who were struggling for independence, and he approved the policy of the present Government.

Captain Pugh then expressed concurrence in most of the sentiments avowed by his opponent. He differed from him on the subject of Church-rates, which he should not like to see abolished except for an equivalent.

A show of hands was taken, and decided to be in favour of Captain Pugh.

The polling took place on Wednesday, with the following result:—

	Tracy.	Pugh.
Newtown	212 ...	16
Llanidloes	86 ...	10
Welshpool	58 ...	157
Montgomery	17 ...	91
Machynlleth	33 ...	34
Llanfyllin	33 ...	23
Total	439 ...	330

Majority for Tracy, 109.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A very serious accident happened on Saturday at the works for the railway bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars. The waterways between the places where the supporting piers of the bridge are to be, are spanned by massive beams, along which the "traveller" for carrying materials runs. Shortly after three o'clock on Saturday, as the "traveller" was being run over one of these spaces, the beams gave way and came crushing down upon a barge below on which several men were working. Seven of the men were thrown into the river. One of them is supposed to have been drowned, and others of them were seriously hurt.

A most deliberate murder was committed in Derbyshire on Friday. The murderer is named Townley, and is the son of a cotton-broker at Manchester. He had been on terms of affectionate intercourse with Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, who resided at Wigwell Hall, and who was the granddaughter of a Derbyshire magistrate. Some disagreement had taken place between her and Townley, but on Friday he went over to the Hall and induced her to walk out with him. When some distance from the Hall he cut her throat, and to passers-by declared what he had done. He even assisted to carry her body back to the Hall. At an inquest on Saturday a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Townley. On Monday the examination of the prisoner took place at Wirksworth. He appeared perfectly indifferent to his position, and was evidently the most unconcerned person in the Court. The evidence elicited no new facts. There is reason to believe that the act was premeditated, and it is stated that the prisoner primed himself with drink before calling upon the deceased. He made no statement, and was committed for trial.

The other day a Bradford manufacturer, while engaged in inspecting Edinburgh Castle, approached too close to an enclosure in which a bear belonging to the 92nd Regiment was confined, when Bruin suddenly rushed out and seized him by the leg. On calling out for assistance several soldiers came to the rescue, who recommended the unfortunate gentleman rather to lean forward towards the bear than to tear himself away, as otherwise he might be dragged into the enclosure and worried on the spot. On this being done the bear was soon made to release his hold, and the gentleman escaped without severe injury.

PROSPECTS OF LANCASHIRE.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday, in the Manchester Town Hall, the Earl of Derby in the chair. Mr. Maclure, the hon. sec., reported that the balance in the bank was 310,588*l.* 0s. 10d., and that 190*l.* 18s. 10d. had been received during the week. Mr. Farnall's weekly report stated that there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 382, and since the 6th December last, there had been a total decrease of 125,752.

A discussion followed on the general prospects of the district.

Mr. J. R. Kay said that the condition of things in the district which he represented (Bury) appeared to him to be more gloomy now than it was a few weeks ago; and mentioned as a fact in point that one of the largest manufacturing firms in his neighbourhood, that of Messrs. Grant Brothers, were about to close their mill and retire from business.

Mr. T. Ashton thought that next year a larger supply of cotton might be looked for, inasmuch as they ought not to anticipate another failure in the Indian crop.

Mr. Hugh Mason mentioned that a manufacturer with whom he was well acquainted, employing 700 hands, and whose works had been stopped for several months, bought cotton about eight weeks ago, and again opened his works, thinking that at the then price of the raw material there would be less loss in working than in keeping the machinery idle. Since he went into the market, however, the price of cotton had advanced 2½d. per lb., and it became a question with him whether he should not close again.

Mr. Ashton said that similar changes in the market had been occurring during the last eighteen months.

Mr. E. Ashworth expressed the opinion, as a member of the Cotton Supply Association, that there would not be more than 22,000 bales per week for consumption till the close of this year, leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same as in the present month—viz., in round numbers, 150,000 bales less than at the commencement of the year—that was to say, the trade would lessen the stock in Liverpool, beyond the imports, to 150,000 bales. This 22,000 bales per week would be equivalent to three days' working. He could show from correspondence received by the Cotton Supply Association, a promise, based upon crops of cotton now growing, of a supply equal to four-and-a-half days per week employment for 1864. 350,000 bales, equal to 250,000 bales of American, were expected from the Turkish dominions; there would be a small increase from Italy and the Mediterranean islands, an increase of 50,000 bales from Egypt, and of 100,000 bales more from Brazil and Peru. He thought he might safely estimate an enlarged import from India for 1864 to the extent of 250,000 bales.

The Chairman said if these calculations were accurate they were most important. According to the estimate now made, there would next year be a supply equal to nearly five days' working per week, wholly independent of America.

Mr. E. Ashworth said that the time at which the four and a-half days' employment should commence would be regulated by the extent of the stocks in hands. If they were reduced at Christmas, to keep prices at a point which would permit of immediate recourse to fuller working, extended operations would then commence. During the past year the exports of goods from England had exceeded the imports of raw material; therefore the old stocks must have been considerably reduced.

Lord Egerton inquired what was the prospect as to the export of manufactured goods?

Mr. T. Ashton pointed out how the high price of cotton had benefited the trade of India. The purchasing power of the Hindoos had been greatly enhanced, and this was the secret of the large business done in Manchester in the last week. They knew that the stocks of goods up country had been materially reduced.

After some further conversation, Lord E. Howard said they would have plenty to do in the winter in applying the Public Works Act and in otherwise finding employment for the population. The people would shortly be badly off for clothing, and this might interfere with their going far in search of work. He should be glad to learn the result of the efforts made by certain individuals to employ the operatives in out-door work.

Lord Egerton said the expense of removal deterred married men with families from going long distances; they had also a strong repugnance to breaking up their homes.

Mr. Maclure said that wherever operatives had gone to avail themselves of specific offers of work through the committee, he had taken care to inquire how they had behaved themselves. In every instance the reports had been most satisfactory, and on more than one occasion he had laid those reports before the committee. The great difficulty was, as Lord Egerton remarked, the expense of removal.

Mr. E. Ashworth said it would be unadvisable to send them away unless it was certain there was no work for them at home. He estimated four and a half days' work in the mills from January next.

Mr. Rawlinson stated that several places had applied under the act for about 190,000*l.*, and the Mayor of Manchester said that in all probability that city would make application for 100,000*l.* in the whole. The Corporation were most anxious to follow out the intentions of Parliament in passing this act, and to assist as far as possible in finding work for the population.

Grants were made to some twenty-two relief committees, amounting to 4,850*l.*

MINISTERIAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

The following communications have been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, in reply to a letter addressed to the President of the United States, enclosing the address and other documents adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester, June 3:—

Legation of the United States, London,
22nd August, 1863.

Sir,—The President of the United States having received, at the hands of the Rev. Drs. Massie and Rylance, the address of the meeting recently held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, I have now the honour, under instructions from Washington, to forward to you the accompanying letter, in reply, from the Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Francis Adams.

Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq.

Department of State, Washington,
25th July, 1863.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive from the Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. Dr. Rylance your address in the name of a large public meeting which was recently held at the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the accompaniments of that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President of the United States, and I am charged by him to inform you that he has read them with the most lively satisfaction, and with a profound sense of the obligation which the reverend religious pastors in France and the reverend religious pastors in Great Britain have laid upon the world by their correspondence with each other, and their common address to the Christian ministers and pastors throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the meeting at Free Trade Hall, and its address to the President, touchingly and admirably harmonise with the sentiments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily understand that the attempted revolution in the United States sensibly affects this Government, and American society itself, in many ways which it has not fallen within the province of those parties to examine. While the interests thus naturally and not improperly overlooked in Europe furnish the strongest possible motives to the people of the United States for suppressing the insurrection and maintaining the constitutional Government received at the hands of their fathers, the President readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive, the suggestion made by the friends of our country in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a State based upon the exclusive foundations of African slavery.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

William H. Seward.

Thomas B. Potter, Esq., Manchester, England.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Earl de Grey returned to town on Wednesday evening from a personal inspection of the fortifications in the western district. The noble earl extended his progress of inspection as far as Pembroke.

The Duke of Somerset, the First Lord of the Admiralty, together with the Hon. Captain Drummond, C.B., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Robinson, returned to the Admiralty on Wednesday evening, from a tour of inspection of the western ports. The Duke and commissioners closed their visit westward on Wednesday, after visiting Pembroke Dockyard.

From Poona we learn that Colonel Crawley, only too well-known for his share in the treatment of Sergeant-Major Lilley, has been relieved in the command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and succeeded by Colonel Prior. It is understood in India that Colonel Crawley is virtually under arrest; and it is surmised, we may observe, with much probability, that he will be sent over to this country for trial by court-martial.—*Telegraph.*

The Queen and the Princes and Princesses have taken drives in the neighbourhood of Rosenau and to Coburg, and visited the Duchess of Coburg at the Kalenberg. The Duchess of Coburg has dined several times with the Queen. On the 20th the Crown Princess of Prussia arrived on a visit to the Duchess of Coburg, and drove over to the Rosenau to visit the Queen. It is said that her Majesty is about to proceed to Potsdam for a few days to visit her daughter.

The *Aberdeen Free Press* of Friday has the following paragraph relating to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie:—

On Saturday, the Prince and Princess, with the other members of the Court, went fishing to Loch Muick, but owing to the rough state of the day, the boats could only go out a few hundred yards, the takes at each time, however, being very fair. On Sunday, the Royal party, Sir C. B. Phipps, &c., attended Divine worship in the parish church, which was crowded on the occasion, the Rev. A. Anderson officiating, preaching from St. James, 1st chap. and 25th verse. On Monday, the Prince went to the Woods of Ballochbuie, deer-stalking, and killed three fine stags—the Princess enjoyed her usual walks about the castle; Major Teesdale went grouse shooting and had very fine sport—as also had Sir C. B. Phipps and party. On Tuesday, all the Royal party went grouse-shooting and had fine sport. On Wednesday, they were again out at the grouse, and in the evening a ball was given to the servants and tenants on the Royal estates.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present at the Braemar Gathering, which is to be held on the 27th of August, at Mar Lodge.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Dublin is seriously ill. Special prayer for his recovery has been offered in some of the churches.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, on leaving Spa, in Belgium, intend to proceed on a visit to his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Italian Minister, at his seat in Italy.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon recently arrived at the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen.

Earl Russell has (we learn from the *North British Mail*) intimated his intention to be present at the opening of the Baxter Park, Dundee. His lordship is to visit Balmoral about the 15th; and, unless called away from Scotland by important business of State, will be in Dundee on the 9th prox. It is probable that Earl Russell will accompany the Earl of Dalhousie in the procession, and no doubt an appropriate part will be assigned him in the proceedings of the day.

Literature.

*AMERICAN SLAVERY.**

The two books we have before us are intended to set forth the real workings of American slavery. They are very different in their character, but their testimony tends to the same point, and contradicts the shallow talk in which, since the outbreak of the war, many Englishmen have not been ashamed to indulge. Mr. Kirke, in "My Southern Friends," gives us a fiction founded on facts "all of which I saw, and part "of which I was." He was indisposed or unable to go to the camp and defy the Southern chivalry, but he has been anxious to do something in the cause of patriotism and liberty, and has, therefore, sought to follow the advice of Mrs. Kirkland to him, "If you cannot shoulder a musket, you "can blow a bugle." The result is the production of the present tale, in which are introduced a number of characters and incidents illustrating the worst features of the infamous slave system. He vouches for the truthfulness of every circumstance here related, and the fidelity of every portrait here sketched —all that he has done is to string them together into a story. We regret that we feel compelled to pronounce his book a mistake. The day for fictions of this kind is gone, and the most bald narrative of the facts as they actually occurred would have done more real service to the cause he has at heart than this attempt to present them in the form of a sensation tale. We have no doubt that for all the worst atrocities here related we may find counterparts in real occurrences: but it does not strike us that the best way of assailing a system whose foundation principle is a wicked violation of the Divine law, is simply to dwell on its gross abuses; and even were it wise to insist chiefly on these features, the only way of presenting them with effect would be to recite the exact particulars and sustain them by evidence which could not be questioned. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly wielded great power, but this must be attributed to the extraordinary genius of the author, the absence of all exaggeration in her pictures, and the state of feeling at the time when she wrote. The general apathy on the subject which then prevailed needed the stimulus her tale supplied. It was just the book for the hour, and, no doubt produced great results. Mr. Kirke has not Mrs. Stowe's genius, and he writes at a time when the public mind is thoroughly alive, but when its one desire is to have facts. While greatly sympathising in the author's purpose, therefore, we cannot commend his performance. The Southerners, indeed, have not much reason to complain, for the worst characters are Yankees. There is a degree of chivalry, and even of generosity, about Mr. Preston, the planter—there is a vein of good feeling even in the slavedealer—there are some ideas of rude justice about the Southern mob; but there is not a redeeming feature in John Hallet, the Boston merchant, who supplies capital for the abominable traffic in men and purchases female slaves for the vilest purposes, or Miss Walley, the Yankee "schule-marm," who having by successful management become a planter's wife, treated the negroes with a brutality from which her Southern husband recoiled. Many of the sketches of negro character and life are exceedingly good, but there is too much craving after "sensation" scenes, while certainly there is little evidence of artistic skill in the construction of the plot, or of elegance and vigour in the style.

Of a very different character is the "Journal "of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in "1838-9." Considering the peculiarity of the writer's position, the opportunities for observation which she enjoyed, the clear-headed sagacity which characterises all her statements, and the evident absence of all desire to sustain any preconceived theory, we regard this as one of the most valuable books on the subject of slavery that has yet appeared. It is the testimony of a planter's wife, who resided for some time on two of her husband's estates and looked carefully into the details of their management, who took nothing on trust, but herself visited the cabins of the slaves, the fields where they laboured, and the infirmaries where they lay in their times of sickness. There was nothing to induce her to take an unfavourable view except the strong and true instincts of her honest English heart, and these rose up in rebellion against everything which she saw around her. At first, she tried to think the best of the state of things for the sake of the husband whom she had taken "for better, "for worse," but the stern evidence of facts soon destroyed any lingering hope that the reality might not prove so bad as the pictures of Southern society had led her to expect. Her own feelings are very naturally pourtrayed in this diary, originally intended only for the eye of a friend, and they do credit alike to her head and heart. She tells us how her whole soul loathed the servile homage rendered to her as a member of a superior race, and how she trembled as to the effect of it upon her children—how deeply she felt the injustice of the position in which she found herself, enjoying luxuries at the cost of the suffering inflicted on the unhappy beings around her—how keenly sensitive she was to their wrongs and woes, and how painful and humiliating was the sense of her utter feebleness to render them any effectual relief. Most distressing of all were the sentiments awakened towards her husband, as she saw him quietly reconciling himself to, or taking active part in, a system every feature of which filled her with intense abhorrence—the joy with which she hailed every indication that her appeals to him had not been wholly in vain, and the bitter disappointment she had continually to sustain as she found him guilty of acts that shocked all her womanly instincts. There is something touching in such utterances as these:—"Mr. —— seemed "positively degraded in my eyes, as he stood "enforcing upon these women the necessity of "their fulfilling their appointed tasks. How "honourable he would have appeared to me "begrimed with the sweat and toil of the coarsest "manual labour to what he then seemed, setting "forth to these wretched, ignorant women, as a "duty, their unpaid exacted labour! I turned "away in bitter disgust. I hope this sojourn "among Mr. ——'s slaves may not lessen my "respect for him, but I fear it; *for the details of "slaveholding are so unmanly, letting alone every "other consideration, that I know not how any one "with the spirit of a man can condescend to "them.*" Yet these slaveholders are held up to us by some as the very models of chivalry! It is due to our authoress to say that she knew nothing of this slave property when she married Mr. ——, and that everywhere she testifies that his estate presented a favourable contrast to that of his neighbours.

We have been very much struck with the clear common-sense style in which "Frances "Anne Kemble"—for so she chooses to designate herself, purposely omitting the name of her husband—deals with the wretched sophistry put forth by the advocates of slavery. They would have us believe that the negroes are an inferior race—she insists on the way in which they are degraded in the North as well as in the South, as sufficient reason for distrusting the conclusions as to their capacity drawn from their conduct under circumstances so adverse. With keen but just severity does she taunt the slaveholders with their inconsistency in the treatment of their down-trodden and oppressed victims. They are horrified at the thought of any fusion between the two races; yet she says, "It is notorious that "almost every Southern planter has a family "more or less numerous of illegitimate coloured "children." They would have us believe that the negroes are so destitute of mental power that it would be impossible to elevate them; yet strange to say, it is thought necessary "that "education should by law be prohibited to crea-"tures incapable of receiving it." They complain of the dirty habits and offensive smells of the negroes (very potent reasons certainly for enslaving a whole race of people); but as (says our authoress), "this very disagreeable pecu-"liarity does not prevent Southern women from "hanging their infants at the breasts of negresses, "nor almost every planter's wife and daughter "from having one or two little pet blacks sleeping "like puppy dogs in their very bedchamber, nor "almost every planter from admitting one or "several of his female slaves to the still closer "intimacy of his bed—it seems to me that this "objection to doing them right is not very "valid." We honour the woman who has not shrunk from saying these very unpalatable things. They will greatly shock the exquisite ears of many, but it was necessary that they should be spoken. We have had enough of the morbid sentiment and false views propagated by the *Times* and *Saturday Review*—it was time that we were brought face to face with the naked fact of the case. If any think the recital of such things is very horrible, they must admit that the reality is more horrible still, and there is assuredly no chance of alteration unless the truth be plainly and boldly spoken.

The favourite plea, at present, is that the slaves are well treated and perfectly happy. We are continually meeting with some gentleman, who has been to the South himself, or who has some friend there on whose testimony he can rely, and who is prepared to deny the absurd assertions of Mrs. Stowe and the Abolitionists as to the condition of the negroes. Speaking with a confidence which seems ready to resent any doubt expressed by us, as an impeachment of their veracity and an exhibition of our blind credulity, they tell us that the negroes are much better off than the Irish peasant or even the Lancashire operative. Mrs. Kemble not only brings the strong evidence of facts in disproof of such statements, but shows the way in which they originate. We have not space to follow her into detail as to the miserable character of the negro homes, the excessive demands made upon their industry, the wretched food with which they are supplied, or the horrible punishments which are inflicted upon them. To one fact only will we allude—the appalling waste of human life as seen in the extent of mortality among the infants. We have collected from different parts of the book a few figures on this point. One woman had eleven children, five dead; another nine, six dead; another sixteen, fourteen dead; another fifteen, nine dead; another eight, seven dead; another six, five dead; another seven, all dead. Those were not exceptional cases. After giving an account of a number of others, Mrs. Kemble says, "All these women had had large "families, and *all* of them had lost half their "children, and several of them had lost more." Surely such facts are sufficient to indicate the character of the system. How is it, then, that English travellers can be found to pronounce so different a verdict? Our authoress shall tell us. In a letter to the *Times*, hitherto unpublished, but written some years ago in reply to its own review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and to a letter from a "dispassionate observer," in which she gives a very decided utterance as to the truth of Mrs. Stowe's representations, she says:—

"In reply to your 'dispassionate observer,' who went to the South professedly with the purpose of seeing and judging of the state of things for himself, let me tell you that, little as he may be disposed to believe it, his testimony is worth less than nothing; for it is morally impossible for any Englishman going into the Southern States, except as *a resident*, to know anything whatever of the real condition of the slave population. This was the case some years ago, as I experienced, and it is now likely to be the case more than ever, for the institution is not *yet* approved divine to the perceptions of Englishmen, and the Southerners are as anxious to hide its uglier features from any note-making observer, as to present to his admiration and approval such as can by any possibility be made to wear the most distant approach to comeliness."

After remarking on the characteristics of the Southern gentry, she proceeds thus:—

"There is no manner of doubt that the 'candid English observer' will, for the season of his sojourning among them, greatly prefer their intercourse to that of their Northern brethren. Moreover, without in the least suspecting it, he will be bribed insidiously and incessantly by the extreme desire and endeavour to please and prepossess him, which the whole white population of the Slave States will exhibit—as long as he goes only as a '*candid observer*,' with a mind not yet made up upon the subject of slavery, and open to conviction as to its virtues. Every conciliating demonstration of courtesy and hospitable kindness will be extended to him, and, as I said before, if his observation is permitted (and it may even appear to be courted), it will be to a fairly-bound purified edition of the black book of slavery, in which, though the inherent viciousness of the whole story cannot be suppressed, the coarser and more offensive passages will be carefully expunged."

She then goes on to show how much depends on the scene of inquiry, and adds:—

"The plantations of the Northern Slave States now present to the traveller very few of the darker and more oppressive peculiarities of the system; and *provided he does not stay too near the precincts where the negroes are sold, or come across gangs of them on their way to Georgia, Louisiana, or Alabama, he may, if he is a very superficial observer, conclude that the most prosperous slavery is not much worse than the most miserable freedom.*"

We thank Mrs. Kemble very heartily for this book. It is by far the most telling on the question that has recently appeared. Its power lies in the terrible significance of the facts it records, and the faithful representation of the deep impression they made on the writer's mind. It is plain, decided, and outspoken, but there is no attempt to draw strong pictures, or even to group facts with a view to greater effect. It is a photograph of life among the slaves, which is too faithful to be very welcome, which cannot suppress the ugly features but certainly does not add to their native deformity. We commend it to all Southern sympathisers, and, most of all, to the Confederate clergy. They will have to refute some of these pungent facts before they will induce English Christians to believe in their monstrous dogma that there is nothing in the relations of master to slave "incompatible with "our holy Christianity."

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*A NEW POPULAR COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.**

A writer to whose opinion on such a subject great deference is due, has said that the characteristics of good commentary are, that it shall elucidate the meaning of the words, phrases, and

* *My Southern Friends.* By EDMUND KIRKE. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation, in 1838-39. By FRANCES ANN KEMBLE. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green.

* *A Commentary, Critical, Experimental, and Practical, on the Old and New Testaments.* Vol. 5. Matthew—John. By the Rev. DAVID BROWN, D.D. Glasgow: W. Collins.

idioms of the original,—that it shall exhibit the writer's scope in each particular place, and the steps in the progress of his statement,—that the plan or purpose pervading the book shall be clearly apprehended, and the train of thought, and connexion of arguments, and relation of subordinate particulars to the great end of the whole, be clearly set forth,—and that the sentiments contained in one book or entire connected portion of Scripture, be compared with those of another, and with the general tenor of revelation. A commentary has recently been commenced, and the first volume now lies before us, which, we think, has many of the excellences here described: and which, if fairly tested by this standard, is deserving of more sympathetic recognition, and of more cordial praise, than the very writer (as we have reason to believe) of these characteristics of true commentary has seen fit to give to it, in reviewing it in the columns of a literary contemporary. It cannot be said that the work is critical in the highest sense; nor was it meant to be so. It does not abound in grammatical and philological remarks, or in illustration of the general and special significations of words, and peculiarities of the original language. But it attempts with great sincerity and painstaking, and with a large measure of success, just that which the writer to whom we have alluded has so well advocated as the best model of commentary—namely, "the union of the *critical* and "*popular*" elements, "divesting the former of "learned parade and technicalities, and giving to "the latter a perspicuous fulness,—stating the "import of words and phrases, investigating the "course of thought, developing the scope of successive passages, and showing the bearing of "each on the general object, and its connexion with "Scripture representation and teaching in other "places." Of course there is room for difference as to the proportions in which these elements should be combined; as well as in the estimation of the personal learning and judgment of the commentator. But, allowing something for private prepossessions, we think that the work which calls from us these observations is entitled to be received with respect, approbation, and even gratitude, by all persons, whatever their grade of culture, who acknowledge the Scriptures as the Word of God, which is to be reverently interpreted not only according to its letter, but according to the testifying voice of the spiritual consciousness which in every age it has quickened and informed.

It will be known to many of our readers that a Pocket Commentary, Critical and Explanatory, issued by the publisher of the work before us, has obtained great acceptance with Bible students, and has been widely circulated. There has been something like a demand—and we happen to know that it has been eager enough in some quarters—for a fuller work, of the same general character, that should meet the requirements of the thorough student, and at the same time be adapted to the general reader of the Bible. Accordingly the publishers have committed to the hands of Dr. Robert Jamieson, Dr. David Brown, and Mr. Fausset (one of the translators of Bengel's Gnomon), the task of preparing a Commentary on the basis of the original work, so thoroughly revised, extended, and in parts rewritten, as to give it the character of an entirely new production. The whole will form six volumes, in medium octavo; and will be issued to subscribers at a very reasonable price.

The volume just issued is that on the Gospels,—which will be the fifth of the complete work. The commentary is by Dr. David Brown, who has throughout preserved continual reference to the best critical editions of the text, and to the works of the most learned critics and most judicious expositors. It cannot be said that such a commentary was unnecessary. The valuable works translated from the German in Messrs. Clark's series, and the commentaries of Alford, Webster and Wilkinson, Ellicott, Stanley, Jowett, and others, are so strictly for scholars and professional students, that those who with but general culture, or with no culture at all, are pushing their way beyond the common-places of popular religious instruction, must look for guidance elsewhere. In the real and thorough study of the Scriptures such authors as Henry and Scott render little help; however instructive and delightful to pious contemplation. Such a work as Barnes's Notes could never have been reproduced in almost countless editions, had not the field of popular exposition been in an awfully uncultivated and uncared-for state. It has been very useful; but, notwithstanding its facts and illustrations, industriously but loosely compiled, it was neither accurate nor sound in judgment, always missed the deepest things, and was too inorganic to serve the highest ends of exposition as we have already stated them. Dr. Brown's volume seems to us to be executed with most commendable care, adequate learning, and vigorous good sense. Sometimes we do not take pleasure in the theological complexion of a remark; or sometimes think the "remarks" too distinctly separated from the exposition, and drawn out at too great a length considering the general brevity of the commentary. We take exception both on the ground of what true commentary is, and on the score of taste, to such passages as contain apostrophe to Christ or sermon-like appeals to sinners—the latter being especially unsuitable in such forms as "O my "readers," &c., "Ye that," &c., &c., "suffer me to plead with you," &c. But when every drawback has been made, we are of opinion that Dr. Brown's is the best explanatory commentary on the Gospels for English readers that has yet appeared; and that its addition of suggestions for devout contemplation, always very strictly confined to the essential matter of the passage previously expounded, will give it peculiar value in private use, in family instruction, and especially in the preparation of popular biblical instruction for the Sunday-school. The mastery of the materials he employs, the fully digested character of his results, and the clearness and point with which he writes, will strike every one accustomed to popular expositions as Dr. Brown's distinguishing excellences as a commentator.

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*A SCOTTISH MINSTREL—JAMES NICOLSON.**

Another Scottish peasant has entered the field of poesy, as a singer, in his own dialect, of songs that may warm and glad the hearts of his fellows. James Nicolson is not a Burns,—not even a Tannahill, a Hogg, or a Nichol,—but he has written verses that his countrymen will not willingly suffer to be forgotten; and that Englishmen may find richly pleasurable, for their fine observation of nature and society, for their heartiness and truth to common life, and for their quiet humour and sincere moral purpose.

James Nicolson was born in 1822; and was born to poverty and obscurity. His earliest recollections are of "stinted meals, sour looks, "and days of taciturnity." But he recalls, also, "little patches of azure, through which shines "even now into his soul the radiance of joys then "experienced." Country walks by the Water of Leith, and the fair Firth of Forth, rise as the best memories of childish days. After a few weeks at school, he, at seven years of age, was sent out to work in a tobacco-factory, at "the "handsome salary of one shilling per week." There he met with rough boys and wicked men, whose slang, rudeness, drinking, and debauchery would have ruined a coarse or weak nature, young as his; but he came out unconsumed by the baleful fires. He soon after sought to acquire the art of reading; and sign-boards and posted bills were his books; and boyish companions his tutors. As he advanced a little, the books in shop-windows became his instructors; and heaven could hardly have permitted a rarer, deeper joy to the lad, than to permit him to turn the leaves of the story-books from which envious panes of glass shut him out. Scripture pictures lavishly displayed in one particular window sent him home to his mother to hear with wonder the stories of the Bible. His first possession, in the book way, was an old Æsop's Fables; and then everything in the shape of a book, no matter what, was a feast to be devoured with joy. A fever released him from tobacco work, and from the "school of impurity" in which he had been compelled to bear and suffer much: and the death of his eldest sister, and feebleness of his mother, led to his remaining at home as "a sort "of maid-of-all-work" and nurse to younger children. A gleam of prosperity came over the family for awhile; but lasted not long: and James became a cow-herd. Having received from his father an old Bible, he determined to read it through, from Genesis to Revelation. It happened that the turnpike-road to Glasgow passed through the beat on which he herded cows; and he tells us, that "at the side of this "road he was to be found more frequently "than anywhere else, for this reason, that "gentlemen, and sometimes lady pedestrians "passing by, and seeing him so eager at his Bible, "often stopped to converse with him, and give "him a word or two of commendation, accompanied by a penny or a handful of lozenges." He says, "it was not to be expected that such a "golden opportunity of displaying his piety "should be lost, and the consequence was, that "whenever a traveller hove in sight, he was "sure be to in his place, and eagerly poring over "his Bible." His desire to know the Bible, almost his only book, was no doubt genuine; but the circumstances were likely to make a wretched little hypocrite of him: and happily he was delivered, by having to go elsewhere for employment. On a sheep-farm, with miles of mountainous moorland around him, and a dog for his asistant, he found new opportunities of reading; his literature being Bunyan's "Visions "of Heaven and Hell"—which made a deep impression on his mind—and a school collection of extracts from standard authors which excited his desire for the good fortune to be able to peruse their works. His mistress was an amiable lady, who seems to have taken note of his tendencies, and lent him her own favourite work, the *Spectator*, which he devoured on rainy days. However, he grew tired of farm-work, and eventually ran away:—"ever since he had read the "*Spectator*, his mind had been teeming with "ideas." He went to Edinburgh, where his grandfather was a tailor; and to that trade he set to with a will. At this time he first began to learn to write; and was soon ambitious of literary distinction, pouring out his thoughts in verse, and sending them to the *Christian Journal*. He returned to his native village; and became a sort of celebrity, we suppose, there: writing hymns for Sunday-school anniversaries and similar occasions, but with no great originality or healthiness of religious feeling, as his pastor testifies. Another phase of poetic composition followed; when he occupied himself in the imitation of those "songs of progress" which other poets of the working class have sung. His true vein was yet to be found; and Mr. Macleod tells us that he "glided insensibly into his proper element. "Fancy a border-land between external nature "and the social life of the working classes, "inhabited by a people speaking the provincial "tongue of the West of Scotland:—this was the "sphere in which he found the voice to sing." His verses now became less constrained, more original, richer in materials, and welling over with real pathos and humour. He wrote "Willie "Waugh" and "The Curse of Kilwuddie." The latter is a temperance poem, in several parts—a tale which has much internal evidence of truth to facts of the writer's experience, and in a few passages very vigorous and telling, without ever being poetry in the higher sense.

We shall not follow the author's personal story farther; but shall be content with saying that he is now married, and has been for some years the tailor to a public institution in Glasgow, where he is highly valued and esteemed.

These poems can hardly be represented by any brief extract; but they have a strong claim to become known, and we shall therefore quote from "Kilwuddie" a little bit of a story that is complete in itself; and this one extract will show fully what are the real powers and characteristics of this new poet that has risen from the condition of a peasant to an honourable place amongst the minor writers of his time.

"THE GAITERS.

"The farmer by the ingle sat,
Tobacco clouds ejectin',
While by his lug sat Tailor Tam,
His auld black coat dissectin'.

"For farmer's coats, like ither things,
Gae sadly oot o' fashion;
But fashions are jist Satan's wiles,
And puir folk's ruination.

"Tam soon declared it past his pow'r
To change its antique features;
'But laird,' quo he, 'I'll tell you what,
'Twill mak' a pair o' gaiters!'

"'The very thing!' exclaimed the laird,
Wi' arm in air extendit;
Sae doon the seams, wi' lichtnin's speed,
The supple shears descendit.

"The farmer's coat it seems had been
A rival snip's creation,
Wham Tam resolved that day to stab—
At least, in reputation.

"The farmer talk'd o' horse an' kye,
Swine, stots, an' beasts o' burden;
The rise o' wheat, what cheese wad bring—
Tam scarce could get a word in.

"He clip't awa as lang's he could,
Till he could thole nae langer;
Syne cried, 'Sic doings! look guidman!
A very sant 'twad anger;—

"'Sic stuff! to put into a coat!
Wha ever saw sic paddin'?
Frae back to sye ilk breast is stuff'd
Wi' clouts instead o' waddin'!

"'The button-holes no' wrocht wi' twist!
Nae stitchin' in the shouthers!
The very red stuff in the neck
Some auld cloak o' his mither's!

"'The buttons burstin' thro' their hool
Jist bits o' airn red roostit;
Nae won'er we by dacent folk
Can hardly e'er be trustit!'

"The simple farmer quick believed,
An' got into a passion;
His staff he struck upon the floor,
His een wi' fury flashin'!

"Quo he, 'Ere I be cheated sae,
I'll lea' claes a' thegither,
An' deck mysel' wi' cabbage blades,
Like Eve, our ancient mither!'

"That magic word gied Tam the hint,
Wi' spite he grew mair savage;
Resolv'd ance mair to wound his foe,
Though Tam himsel' lik'd *cabbage*.

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* *Kilwuddie and other Poems.* By James Nicolson, Author of "Willie Waugh." With Introductory Notice by the Rev. Alexander Macleod. Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League.

"'An' laird,' quo he, 'if that was a'—
Ye ha'ena' heard the warst o't!
He's cut yer coat wi' swallow tails
To save himsel' a waistcoat!'

"'Weel!' quo the laird, 'let byganes be,
The past can ne'er be mended;
I'll watch the loon for time to come;'
And sae his choler ended.

"The day gaed past—the gaiters made,
Weel brush'd an' set in order—
Wi' pearl buttons up ilk side,
An' stitch'd a' roun' the border.

"The clock struck eight, the supper hour;
The parritch graced the table—
The servin' lads an' lasses were
Ca'd in frae byre an' stable.

"The auld man waits to say the grace,
Tam thro' the house is marchin';
'What hae ye lost?' cries ane; quo Tam,
'It's for my coat I'm searchin'.'

"Syne up they gat, socht but an' ben,
A'boot the house an' round it;
Strange whispers pass'd frae lug to lug,
Tam stood like ane confoundit.

"My guid black coat! whaur can it be?
The auld folks glowr't in wonder,
The young were snirtin' in their sleeves—
Tam's broo grew black as thunder.

"At length the laird cries, 'Wha's aucht this?
Mine! no! 'twas cut to tatters;
Unless—unless! he's ta'en his ain,
And made it into gaiters?'

"'My ain?' quo Tam—his cheeks wi' shame
Like steaks upon a brander—
'Ay yours, ye loon! an' ser's ye weel,
For a' yer ill-tongued slander.'

"Tam couldna' speak, but frae the house
He dartit like a bullet;
An' to this day the farmer's coat
Sticks sairly in his gullet."

Among the smaller poems, we have been delighted with "The Clock and the Bellows," "The Frichtit Wean," and "The Herd Laddie." Mr. Nicolson is not of lyrical genius, in the proper sense; and his songs are unsuccessful. His English verses, as in cases of similar authorship, are much inferior to those in the Scottish dialect.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Works of John Howe, M.A. Vol. 6. (London: Religious Tract Society.) Professor Henry Rogers is to be congratulated on his completion of the works of John Howe, as published by himself. He has been able, he tells us, to carry out his purpose of collating the text of Calamy with that of editions issued in Howe's life-time, except in the case of two or three minor pieces. This final volume contains the Funeral Sermons preached by Howe—justly said to be "by no means the least valuable of his writings,"—a letter never before published, which is "chiefly of interest as exhibiting, in Howe's old age, the trait which Cromwell had remarked in him so many years before; namely, that when he preferred requests to the great, it was always for others or for the public, never for himself:"—and, finally, the sermon by Spademan, on the occasion of Howe's death. We have several times expressed our gratitude to Professor Rogers for the loving pains bestowed on this edition; and we think he has given us one of the noblest instances that has ever occurred, of a celebrated man of letters devoting invaluable time and infinite pains to the production of a perfect text of a favourite author. Nor can it be doubted that the readers of Howe will agree that he has never been truly edited before; and that his writings gain inexpressibly in both dignity and intelligibleness by the purification of the page from needless emphasis by means of italics and capitals, and by the correction of his irregular and bewildering punctuation. We now await with much interest the appearance of the new edition of Professor Rogers's admirable Life of Howe—one of the best pieces of biography, where the author is far removed from his subject, that is to be found in the language.——*The Complete Works of Richard Sibbes, D.D.* Vol. 5. (Edinburgh: James Nichol.) This volume of the Library of Standard Divines brings us within two of the completion of the works of Sibbes. Its chief contents are "The Christian Work," "Exposition of Philippians III.," "The Art of Contentment," "The Spiritual Jubilee," "Christ's Exaltation purchased by Humiliation," "The Life of Faith," "A Fountain Sealed," and "The Fountain Opened," with some minor pieces. Mr. Grosart's Notes display, as we have before said, almost all the conceivable knowledge that can be brought to bear on the editing of his author. But we still differ from the judgment that gives references to modern expositions, as if an editor's work were to assist the full elucidation—not of his author, but—of the subjects which his author treats; and that gives biographical dates and facts in the cases of some of the best-known names in religious history. Mr. Grosart omits scarcely anything a reader of Sibbes wants to know; but also supplies more than any but the most hopelessly uninformed could ask at his hands. We again bear witness, however, to the great and valuable service he has done to Puritan theology by this first and excellent edition of one of the richest and most delightful writers of that school.——*The Collected Works of Theodore Parker.* Edited by F. P. Cobbe. Vol. III. Discourses of Theology. (London: Trübner and Co.) We do not remember that the second volume of this complete edition of Theodore Parker's writings has reached our hands. The discourses contained in the present volume furnish specimens of some of his most spiritual and practically valuable teaching, and also of the most erratic and injurious. They have originality and brilliancy; but have not a little rhodomontade and burnished common-place. One easily outgrows the influence of such writings. Though they glow with life, are manly in spirit, and often powerful in the setting-forth of practical truths, it is only the cultivated and thoughtful few who can read them without being misled and confounded as to all the deeper religious realities.——*Christ All in All; or, What Christ is made to Believers.* By the Rev. Philip Henry: A.D. 1691. (Religious Tract Society.) This little work remained unpublished till the year 1830; when it appeared as an Appendix to *Matthew* Henry's works. It has since been re-issued in America, and has been read with interest and advantage on both sides the Atlantic. It is an excellent companion for hours of devout meditation. The Tract Society's edition is welcome. The book consists of brief discourses, which have the characteristic simplicity, earnestness, and Scriptural fulness attributed to the author's living ministry.——*The Old Lieutenant and His Son.* By Norman Macleod, D.D. (London: Strahan and Co.) This is a cheap edition, complete in one volume, of a delightful and profitable story, which has its own honourable place as one of the best fictions with a distinctively religious character that has ever been written. But it was so fully reviewed in this journal on its first appearance, that we have now only to announce with pleasure the issue of this cheap and handsome reprint, which brings it within the reach of all readers.

Miscellaneous News.

The Galway Packet Line.—There was a grand banquet at Galway on Monday, the 16th, on the occasion of the sailing of the Hibernia. Mr. Gregory, M.P., was in the chair, and sketched the history of the Galway Packet Company, giving some very hard knocks to its opponents in the House of Commons. According to his and the other speeches which were made, the people of Galway are bestirring themselves in earnest to make their port fit for a Transatlantic packet-station.

Double Execution.—Maidstone was the scene of two executions on Friday. Alfred Holden and Alfred Eldridge were hung for murder. Holden killed his own child, and persisted at his trial in pleading guilty to the indictment charging him with the crime. Attempts had been made to procure a commutation of the sentence upon him on the ground of insanity. The Home Secretary, however, refused to interfere, and on Friday Holden was put to death by the hangman. Eldridge had been found guilty of the murder of a man named Steed, and subsequently confessed the commission of the crime. About 6,000 persons were present at the execution.

Granite Cyst for the Late Prince Consort and the Queen.—A stone has been successfully cut from the Cairngall granite quarry, near Peterhead, which is to form a tomb for Prince Albert, on a smaller scale, but on the same principle, as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris, being placed on the floor of the vault, and not underground. The stone is ten feet long, by about seven broad and three and a half deep; and it is to be cut into a sort of sarcophagus to rest on a pedestal. Two cysts are to be cut in the stone for the insertion of coffins, and lids left to be cemented down. The body of the late Prince is to occupy the one cyst, and we believe it is the express wish of her Majesty that her own remains shall be deposited in the other. The obtaining of this stone has been a work of extreme difficulty, one or two fine blocks having been already rejected for flaws. The stone weighs above 18 tons, and its removal to Peterhead last week required sixteen strong horses and between thirty and forty men.

The British Association.—The meeting of the British Association, which commences in Newcastle-on-Tyne this week, is likely to be the most successful it has ever held with regard to numbers and finance. At eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon the names of 1,500 Associates had been enrolled, each paying 1*l.*, and it was anticipated that before the office was closed that evening the number would swell out to fully 2,000. The excursions will be very interesting features of this meeting, as the railways have opened out wild and picturesque districts hitherto almost inaccessible. On Saturday next there will be excursions to Canobie, Riccarton, and Kielder, under the guidance of the Northern Mining Institute, and to Crag Lough and the Roman wall. The Duke of Northumberland will entertain the party at Kielder. Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Beaumont will receive the Association at the Allenhead lead-mines on a subsequent day, and entertain all comers with breakfast and luncheon. A grand excursion has also been arranged for Thursday week to the North Yorkshire iron-mines, and the iron-masters of Middlesborough have made extensive arrangements for the reception of the party. There will be a great exhibition of local art during the meetings of the Association in Newcastle, and Mr. Glashier and Mr. Coxwell will make one of their scientific balloon ascents.

Social Science Congress at Edinburgh.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is to be held at Edinburgh. The opening address will be delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 7th of October, by Lord Brougham, the venerable president of the society. The business of each of the six following days will be opened by addresses from the presidents of the different departments in rotation, delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall, and, after the address, the sectional meetings will be held in the Law Courts and Free Assembly Hall. The concluding general meeting will take place in the Church of Scotland Assembly Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th of October. The Council will meet in the library of the writers to the signet, and the Parliament House will be open as a reception-room, the College and law libraries and other public buildings and places of exhibition will be open to members during the week. Conversaziones will be held in the University, in the Museum, and hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the National Gallery, on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 12th. A working men's meeting will be held in the Corn Exchange on the evening of the 9th, at which Lord Brougham will preside; and on the 13th the Association dinner will take place in the Music-hall.

The Will of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley.—The will of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell, near Hatfield, Herts, was proved in the London Court by Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and Godfrey Lushington, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under 45,000*l.* Sir Culling executed his will in 1860, and died at the age of fifty-eight. There are many specific bequests and directions contained in the will. He directs the building operations upon his estate of Belvidere, at Erith, to be continued. This estate, as the testator himself mentions in his will, will ultimately become a district parish, and to that end Sir Culling had erected a church and parsonage-house. The testator has directed his executors to offer to the Commissioners of the National Gallery his "Madonna," by Murillo, for a sum of 10,000*l.*, which amount, if received, is to be given to the possessor of the Bedwell estate; and further directs that his painting, by the same master, of "The Flight into Egypt," is, in the event of the "Madonna" being so purchased, to be presented as a gift to the National Gallery. The testator's well-known and valuable collection of pictures at the mansion at Belvidere has, we believe, been removed to Bedwell Park. The late baronet and the present Lord Cranworth married sisters. The present baronet, who is of the age of twenty-five, married, in 1859, a lady belonging to a distinguished family settled in Virginia, South America.—*Illustrated News.*

Another Legal Romance.—It was stated some days ago that legal proceedings of a very extraordinary character were about to arise in connexion with the baronetcy and estates of the late Sir Frederick Slade. As the alleged facts have become a subject of general conversation, we may now state that the family honours and property, which were supposed to have devolved upon the late baronet's eldest son, are claimed by Sir Frederick's twin brother Marcus, an officer of high rank in the army. It is alleged on his behalf that in 1829, at the time of his brother's marriage to the present Lady Slade, who is a sister of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, that lady was already married to a French gentleman, who died so lately as 1857. This statement, if substantiated, would apparently invalidate Sir Frederick's marriage, and cut off his children from their present position; but it is rumoured—with what correctness we are unable to say—that their defence will be founded on the fact that Lady Slade was married *before* her alliance with the foreigner to a person who was living when that second marriage took place, that the second nuptials were consequently altogether a nullity, and that her ladyship's first husband died before the birth of her eldest son, Captain Slade, in 1834. This almost incredible statement, which puts the ideal creations of Miss Braddon and Mr. Wilkie Collins entirely into the shade, is in some degree supported by the well-known circumstance that Sir Frederick was remarried to his wife on one or two occasions. The action, it is said, will be brought before the law-courts immediately, and is certain to create a great sensation. Captain Slade, whose succession to an honourable name is thus disputed, was born, as already stated, in 1834, and was married in 1860 to a daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, Northumberland. The captain served in the Crimea, where he was twice wounded, and he received the Order of the Medjidie, besides several other distinctions, for his gallant conduct.—*Bristol Mercury.*

The late Mr. Joshua Field.—The Institution of Civil Engineers owes its existence to six young men—H. R. Palmer, Joshua Field, William Maudslay, J. Jones, C. Collings, and James Ashwell—who founded it in 1817. Mr. Field was one of the earliest vice-presidents, holding that office until the 18th of January, 1848, when he was elected president, being the first mechanical engineer who filled the chair. The admirable manner in which he fulfilled his responsible duties is too well known to need comment. To Mr. Field, in connection with Mr. Maudslay, may be traced, in a great degree, the origin of ocean steam navigation. The engines put by these gentlemen on board the Great Western, in March, 1838, were so completely successful that they long served as a model for other builders. On Sunday, the 8th of April, 1838, she started on her first voyage from Bristol with seven passengers and fifty tons of goods, and reached New York on Monday, the 23rd of April, thus accomplishing 3,000 miles in thirteen days and ten hours. Mr. Field was not more respected for his talents as an engineer than loved and esteemed for his amiable qualities and fine disposition. To know him as a man of science

was an honour, to be classed by him as a friend was something beside which even honour sank into insignificance. His death has been a blow deeply felt by nearly every member of his profession. Mr. Field was interred at Norwood Cemetery on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The funeral *cortége* consisted of nine mourning coaches, containing the relatives and more immediate friends of the deceased, and fourteen private carriages. At the cemetery gates were assembled a considerable number of workmen, principally elderly men, who have been engaged at the works for a long period.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Gleanings.

On Sunday week Professor Faraday preached in the Glassite Church, Dundee.

The Queen of the Gipsies is said to have come under the influence of the revival at Yetholm, N. B.

The Duke of Marlborough has sent 1,000 guineas to the Radcliffe Infirmary, at Oxford, being the proceeds of fees from visitors to Blenheim Palace and gardens.

Nearly six tons of lead were shot into the Wimbledon butts, in the form of bullets, during the late competition.

As is customary every year, the Crown Princess of Prussia has received a choice selection of fruit from her little garden at Osborne.

A boatman at Worthing, a few days ago, was presented with 6d. (!) by a person whose life he had saved when attacked with cramp whilst bathing.

Notwithstanding that "London is out of town," nearly 100,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace last week, including the Foresters, &c.

Mr. Alexander Smith is preparing a new edition of Burns' Poems, carefully edited throughout by himself, and having prefixed to it a criticism and a biography.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the U.P. Church, Kirkwall, has been presented with a large Bible, beautifully mounted with gold, costing probably about twenty guineas.

Among the 5,798,967 persons enumerated in Ireland at the census of 1851, no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and upwards. 278 of these aged persons were men, and 464 were women.

The number of reapers who have crossed from Ireland to the Clyde this season is very far below that of previous years. The introduction of reaping machines in Scotland, and the comparatively high wages in Ireland, are the cause of this.

A number of influential gentlemen are taking into consideration the best means of forming a piscicultural establishment in England, for the purpose of hatching and distributing various kinds of ova and fry, of acclimatising new kinds of fish, and of crossing and improving the breeds and the supply of fish we at present possess.

An Irishman at Philadelphia was watching the conscription wheel, when, on a sudden losing all control of himself, he burst out, "Wherl it round! wherl it round!—rouse it, will ye!" "What's the matter with you?" said the Provost-Marshal. "Och, be jabbers, turn it round a dozen times, for that man you drawed last is my next door neighbour."

Petroleum Train on Fire.—A train of truck cars on the Pennsylvania road, laden with petroleum, was ignited by a spark from the locomotive last Thursday night, near Kittanning Point, on the mountains. In a few minutes four cars were in flames. The rest of the train was cut loose and saved. The heat of the fire was so intense and consuming that the cross ties of the track on which the cars stood, and also of the track adjoining, were burned through, and the rails so warped as to render it difficult for trains to pass. The foliage of the trees was burned off and shrivelled for a distance of fifty feet on either side of the track.—*American Paper.*

The Lions of Trafalgar-square.—Sir Edwin Landseer, it is stated, has at length completed the model of his design for one of the lions to be placed at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. The design is reported to be as masterly a work as the world would expect a lion of his own canvas to be; and a slight variation in treatment will enable the artist to adapt this one design to his four pedestals. The completed statue is not much above the size of a full-grown lion as known in confinement, and probably it is not a bit larger than a magnificent specimen in the natural state. The actual lions of the monument will be considerably larger.

Wonderful if True.—The following strange story is going the round of the French journals:—An English photographer, Mr. Warner, lately took a photograph of the eye of an ox a few hours after death; and on examining the impression through the microscope distinctly perceived depicted on the retina the exact delineation of the stones with which the slaughter-house was paved, being the last object which affected the vision of the animal on bending down its head to receive the fatal blow. The consequence deduced from this very apocryphal story is, that if the eyes of a murdered man be photographed a few hours after death the likeness of the murderer will be found on his retina, that being the last object he can have seen during the death struggle.—*Galignani.*

The Jungfrau.—Mr. Francis Galton has found a spot in the Jungfrau range where a man, standing in safety, may watch the avalanches come down within ten yards' distance. The spot directly faces the Jungfrau Hotel, and in one half-day Mr. Galton saw three descents, the avalanches sliding 2,000 feet, then leaping in two great bounds 1,000 feet more to the channel by which he was standing, and then bursting out at the foot of the channel "like a storm of shrapnel." The general appearance when seen so near "is that of an orderly mob filling the street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object," and the noise like "the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels." The avalanche consists of a mass of ice-balls, usually from a foot to a yard in diameter, which produce "the fearful rattle of the ice cascade."

When is a Man Drunk?—The diversity of evidence in courts of justice in reference to drunkenness is so great that there appears to have been agreep upon, as if by common consent, a set of phrases applicable only to persons who have been indulging in intoxicating liquor, and which are intended to convey a notion of the exact state of a man who is "neither drunk nor sober." A woman the other day said that nobody was drunk who could "talk straight." At an inquest yesterday, the following colloquy took place between the Leeds borough coroner and a police-officer:—Coroner: Was the man sober? Officer: He had been drinking.—Coroner: Was he drunk? Officer: I would not swear he was sober. He talked reasonably.—Coroner: What is the difference? Officer: Why, the man was in his proper senses.—Coroner: He was in a sort of "happy medium"? Officer: Just so.—Coroner: "Sharp fresh"? Officer: Exactly.—Coroner: Two sheets or three in the wind? Officer: I should say two.—Coroner: How many sheets are there altogether? Officer: I cannot say, Sir.—Whether the man was drunk or sober was not decided by the officer.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A Luckless Bachelor.—The *Times* has been discussing the question of social immorality, and one of its correspondents throws the whole blame of the evil upon the sterner sex. "W. H.," of Croydon, however, volunteers his recent experience to show the injustice of the wholesale charge. He says:—"I am thirty-five years of age, of average personal appearance, gentlemanly manners and pursuits, twelve years established in a respectable profession; income, 350*l.* to 400*l.* per annum (half of it is certainty, derived from an official appointment), and I have sometimes been disposed to marry if I could. I do not wish, of course, to unite myself with a domestic servant without education or manners to render her presentable to my friends; so I have made several proposals to ladies of my acquaintance among the middle classes. I send you a reply to one I received only yesterday, as a sample, among others I have had, of what the foolish parents of this generation are storing up for the next. The lady has no personal objection to me whatever, but says (this is her own handwriting):—"Before marrying you ought to have 600*l.* a-year. Your wife's dress will, at the lowest, cost 100*l.* a-year; and no wife unless she feels well dressed can be at her ease." The young lady in question, he adds, is no aristocrat, but lives with a quiet old aunt in the Clapham-road.

The Late Lord Clyde.—The death of Lord Clyde has recalled to my memory an anecdote which I do not think that I have given in this column. Soon after his lordship's return from India he appeared at the door of the House of Commons, and was about to enter. The official in charge, not knowing his lordship, of course stopped him. "May I not go in?" said his lordship. "No," was the reply, "what do you want, sir?" "I want to see Mr. ——, one of the members." "Well," said the doorkeeper, "if you will be so kind as to stand by the side of the chair, out of the doorway, I will get Mr. —— out." And promptly his lordship placed himself where he was told to stand, and began chatting with the doorkeeper. In a few minutes Mr. —— came out. "Ah, Lord Clyde!" said the member, "why do you stand here? His lordship has a right to enter, you know" (turning to the doorkeeper). "Of course he has," was the reply; "but I did not know Lord Clyde." "I don't know how you should, my friend," said his lordship, "seeing that I have never been here before. I should have told you my name; but it's no matter. You did your duty and I did mine. You told me to stand here, and, as the first duty a soldier has to learn is to obey, I took my place"; and then, laughing, he added, "I suspect, from what I have seen, that you don't find all your visitors here so obedient." The last time I saw Lord Clyde, he was walking arm-in-arm with Thomas Carlyle in Pall Mall. In the course of their walk they met the Duke of Hamilton, whom Lord Clyde introduced to the philosopher. This was at the end of last year; and now both Clyde and the Duke are dead.—"Lounger at the Clubs," in *Illustrated Times.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—Aug. 16, the wife of the Rev. John Evans, B.A., Neath, of a daughter.

BERESFORD.—Aug. 16, at Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. William Beresford, Congregational minister, of a daughter.

YOUNG.—Aug. 18, at Ledbury, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Young, of a daughter.

LEONARD.—Aug. 20, at Wilton Lodge, Boxmoor, Herts, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., of a daughter.

TRITTON.—Aug. 22, at Yarmouth, the wife of the Rev. William Tritton, of a son.

MAYO.—Aug 22, at Earlswood, Redhill, the wife of the Rev. C. T. Mayo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STANBRIDGE—CRISPO.—June 2, by special license, at the Congregational Church, Bourke street, Sydney, by the Rev Thomas Johnston, Stephen Stanbridge, jun., builder, of Paterson, to Christiana Jane, only daughter of Mr. George Crispo, of Chelsea Cottage, Chelsea-street, Surrey Hills, Sydney.

NICHOLSON—THOURNEYSEN.—Aug. 6, at the British Embassy, Berne, by the Rev. W. E. Dillon, chaplain to the Embassy, Philip Edward, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. S. Nicholson, of Plymouth, to Emilie Louise, third daughter of the late M. Frédéric Thourneysen, of Basle.

MASTERS—WEBB.—Aug. 12, at the Pithay Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Jas. Davis, Mr. Edward Masters, of Brislington, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Webb, of Arnos Castle, Brislington.

LYON—SIBREE.—Aug. 12, at Legge-street Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, the Rev. John Lyon, Baptist minister, of Wrexham, to Sarah Annette, second daughter of the Rev. P. Sibree, of Witton.

KERKHAM—SILVESTER.—Aug. 13, at Union Chapel, Lynn, Mr. Joseph Kerkham, jun., of Terrington Marsh, to Esther Mercy, youngest daughter of the late John Silvester, Esq., solicitor, of Folkestone.

SLADE—GILES.—Aug. 15, at the Baptist Chapel, East-street, Southampton, by the Rev. R. Caven, B.A., Mr. Charles J. Slade, of Holland Cottage, Woolston, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph Giles, late of South Front.

AMBLER—MURGATROYD.—Aug. 15, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Henry Dowson, Mr. Samuel B. Ambler, of Manningham, to Miss Emma Murgatroyd, of Little Horton.

SMITH—SATCHILL.—Aug. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Thomas Smith, to Hannah Satchill, both of Leamington.

MELLOR—BOOTH.—Aug. 17, at Sion Chapel, Bridge-street, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Samuel Mellor, to Miss Martha Booth, both of Bradford.

ISHERWOOD—ORRELL.—Aug. 18, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Edgeworth, by the Rev. George Dunn, Mr. Thomas Isherwood, Edgeworth, to Ann Orrell, of Droylsden, near Manchester. The bridegroom was the first baptized and the first married in the chapel. The couple were presented with a Bible and hymn-book.

CLINCH—HUMPHRIES.—Aug. 18, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. S. Hebditch, Samuel Druce Clinch, Esq., of Witney, Oxfordshire, to Miss Charlotte Sophia Humphries, youngest daughter of Henry Humphries, Esq., of Portland-square, Bristol.

MANSER—JACKSON.—Aug. 18, at the Friends' Meeting-house, The Friars, Bristol, Walter Manser, of Hoddesdon, Herts, third son of the late James Poulter Manser, of the same place, to Charlotte, younger daughter of Samuel Pim Jackson, of Ashley-place, Bristol.

FISHER—DELF.—Aug. 18, at Sutherland Chapel, Newington, London, by the Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry, Mr. S. G. Fisher, of Darlington, to Emma, fourth daughter of the late Mr. R. Delf, of Lowestoft. No cards.

LEGG—HARDING.—Aug. 18, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., of Reading, father of the bridegroom, Mr. A. K. Legg, Islington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Harding, Dulverton, Somerset. No cards.

HULL—WEBB.—Aug. 20, at Forest-hill, by the Rev. E. Hull, father of the bridegroom, Mr. Charles Hull, to Mary Tilbury, second daughter of the late John M. Webb, Esq., of Southwark. No cards.

DOVE—THOMPSON.—Aug. 21, at the New Connexion Chapel, Dukinfield, by the Rev. J. Stokoe, William Dove, Esq., resident engineer and superintendent for the Gas Company, Shanghai, China, to Marian, only daughter of the late John Thompson, Esq., merchant, Manchester.

TAYLOR—BRADLEY.—Aug. 22, at Park Congregational Church, Blackburn, by the Rev. G. W. Clapham, of Preston, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Todmorden, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bradley, of Radcliffe, Lancashire.

BATTY—WAINWRIGHT.—Aug. 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Compston, Mr. W. Batty, jun., of Worsbro' Dale, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Wainwright, Barnsley.

YONGE—LEACOCK.—Aug. 25, at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, by the Rev. A. M. Henderson, the Rev. John Yonge, of East Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Leacock, of Clerkenwell. No cards.

DEATHS.

INSULL.—Aug. 13, at Bedford, the Rev. J. J. Insull, for nine years the beloved and efficient co-pastor of the Rev. J. Jukes, of Bunyan Meeting. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

BROWN.—Aug. 14, at Camden House, Reading, Edward Brown, Esq., aged sixty-seven.

ALDER.—Aug. 15, whilst bathing, at Rockford, Arthur Hughes Alder, fourth son of Thos. P. and Jane Alder, of Newington Butts and Brixton, aged fourteen years.

COLLIER.—Aug. 21, Mr. Henry Alfred Collier, aged forty-seven, for some years proprietor and editor of the *Leicestershire Mercury.*

RUTT.—Aug. 21, at Parkham Rectory, North Devon, after a very short illness, Miss Mary Rutt, of Lower Clapton.

FOWLER.—Aug. 22, at Hammersmith, Frank Fowler, Esq., Secretary of the Library Company, aged thirty.

EIVES.—Aug. 22, at Forest-hill, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. William Eives, deeply lamented.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In diseases of the skin and its glands the functions of the body become gradually depraved through the blood becoming tainted and the nerves being irritated, hence arises the necessity of using Holloway's remedies in the earliest stages of these affections before they have inoculated the system. Many scrofulous patients who have been completely cured of their revolting afflictions heartily recommend Holloway's Ointment and Pills to the consideration of all fellow sufferers. After fomentation the Ointment should be rubbed twice a day on the affected parts. The Pills should be taken while the unguent is applied, they assist in the work of purification and facilitate the removal of all poisonous and obnoxious matters from the body.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Aug. 24.

This morning's market was well supplied with both white and red English wheat, entirely of the new crop. The trade opened with symptoms of weakness, and factors were compelled to give way 1s to 2s per qr from the prices of last Monday, and the stands were not cleared at a late hour. A similar reduction in the price of foreign would have to be accepted to make any progress in sales. Barley sells very slowly, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Beans and peas in limited demand, and late rates about supported. Of foreign Oats we have had very good arrivals since this day week. This article participates in the general dulness, and with a very slow sale to day we must write prices fully 6d per qr lower than on this day week.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, Aug. 24.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in our market, to-day, but the general quality of the beasts was inferior. There were some very useful sheep and calves on offer. Sales progressed slowly at barely late rates. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were again extensive. Their general condition, however, was by no means first-rate. Good and prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at prices equal to Monday last. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations had a drooping tendency. There were no prime Scots on offer, the receipts from Scotland having ceased for the present. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 3,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; and from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers. We were again fairly supplied with sheep, but there was a falling off in their general condition. Good and prime Downs and half-breds commanded a steady sale, at the late improvement in value. All other breeds sold slowly, on rather easier terms. Prime lambs supported the recent advance in price; but inferior breeds declined 4d per 8lbs, with a heavy demand. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—sold slowly, at

about the rates current on Monday last. The demand for pigs was heavy, at previous quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4	to 3	8	Prime Southdown	5	0	to 5	2
Second quality	3	10	4	4	Lambs	5	4	6	8
Prime large oxen.	4	6	4	8	Lge. coarse calves	3	6	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	4	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	4	0	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	2	4	6	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	6
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	4	10					

Suckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 25s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 24.

Only moderate supplies of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets to-day. Good and prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal move off steadily, at full quotations. Inferior meat is not in active request; nevertheless, prices rule firm.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	to 3	2	Small pork	4	2	to 4	6
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	4	3	8
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	10	4	2
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork.	3	6	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	6

Lamb 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Aug. 25.

TEA.—There has been a fair business doing in this market, at about previous prices.

SUGAR.—The enquiry for good and fine grocery descriptions of West India has been active, and previous rates have been fully sustained. In the refined market the inquiries for home consumption have been to a greater extent, and there is no material change to report in prices.

COFFEE.—Business has been moderately active, the better descriptions of colonial having experienced a fair inquiry, at fully late rates.

RICE.—Dealings in this market have been limited, and have been without change in prices.

SALTPETRE.—The transactions recorded have been on a very limited scale at about former rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 24.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,545 firkins butter, and 1,903 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,942 casks butter, and 998 bales of bacon. Foreign butter having suddenly advanced on Friday to 136s, caused a good inquiry for Irish, particularly for fine mild brands, and 1s to 2s advance was obtained: the market closed very firm. The bacon market ruled very steady, the sale being about equal to the supply. There was no change in prices. Fine bladdered lard brought an advance of 2s per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 24.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are seasonably large. Nearly all qualities are in fair average request, and prices are well supported. The show of foreign produce is very small. Kent and Essex Regents 80s to 110s, ditto Shaws 60s to 80s per ton.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 24.—Linseed oil is dull, at 44s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is in fair demand, and a slight improvement has taken place in its value. Other oils move off slowly, but at previous rates. French spirits of turpentine have sold at 63s to 64s per cwt. Refined petroleum is 2s 3d to 2s 4d per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Aug. 22.—A fair average business is doing in the market for flax, at 51*l* to 66*l* for Riga, 43*l* to 49*l* for St. Petersburg, and 21*l* to 55*l* for Egyptian. Hemp continues very firm, and clean Russian is worth 41*l* to 43*l* per ton. Jute is very firm, and quotations have advanced 5s to 10s per ton. Coir goods are quite as dear as last week.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 24.—Since our last report a fair average business has been passing in most kinds of home-grown wools, and the quotations have been well supported. The supply on offer is seasonably good. There are still a few orders in the market on continental account.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 24.—Trade for seeds continues quiet. American red seed is taken for export at 40s for fine qualities. New trefoil is without alteration. New trifolium sells steadily without alteration in value. New winter tares are at market, of good quality and of moderate rates.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 24.—Market heavy, at the rate of last day's sale. R. Hettons, 16s 9d; Hettons, 18s; South Hettons, 18s; Stewarts, 17s 9d; East Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Tees, 17s 6d; Tramelgrate, 16s; Turnstall, 16s; Braddylls, 17s; Tanfield, 12s 6d; Hartley's, 16s 3d; Norton Anthracite, 22s; Eden Main, 16s 3d.—Fresh arrivals, 58; left from last day, 37.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 24.—The tallow trade continues dull, and prices to-day exhibit a further fall when compared with Monday last. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 42s 6d per cwt on the spot, and 44s 3d to 44s 6d for October to December delivery. Town tallow is quoted at 41s 6d net cash. Rough fat, 2s 1½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

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MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

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References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

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The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
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DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
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Superfine Thick ditto	3s.	0d.	„	Large Blue Office ditto	4s. 6d.	„
Superfine Blue Foolscap	6s.	6d.	„	Best Black-bordered ditto	1s. 0d.	per 100.

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TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—As shown at the International Exhibition, Class 17.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS direct attention to their Gum-Coloured Enamelled Base for Artificial Teeth, and their complete system of Painless Dentistry. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 8, 10, and 15 guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Dentition, still continues to be prepared according to Mrs. Johnson's Original Recipe, and with the same success, by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, whose name and address are engraved on the stamp. Full directions are enclosed with each bottle. Price 2s. 9d.—Be sure to ask for Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These Pills are a purely vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear of any danger. They act upon the bowels mildly yet effectually, and by their fine tonic, aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold, or establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives, and are thus strongly recommended as

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Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depôt, 22, Bread-street, London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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